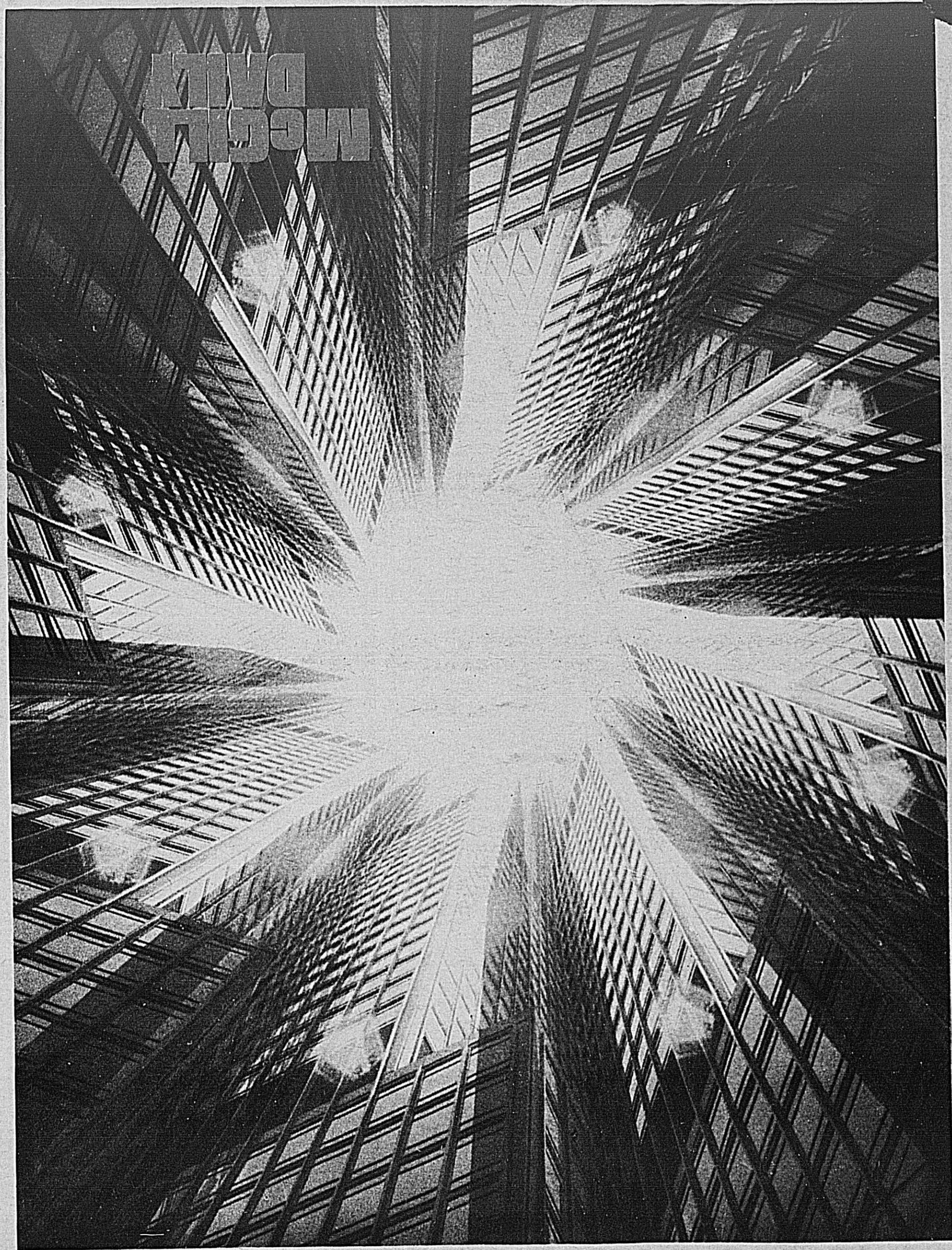

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McGILL DAILY
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1976
VOLUME 65, NO. 59
3 CENTS

McGill levies tax on our booze

By Ellen Bartlett

There's trouble in store for those students who want to remember more about their years at McGill than a never-ending parade of lectures, papers, and exams.

At the end of November, a memo from Joan Gross, manager of the Office of Conferences and Special Events, was sent to all University groups using reception permits — those permits used for parties or receptions serving liquor. It stated that as of January 1, 1977, there will be a Central Liquor Control set up by the Office of Special Events, which will handle all liquor served on campus.

Anyone needing a liquor licence must buy their liquor from the Office of Special Events. According to ASUS President, Rob Long, "It sounds very convenient but... there will be a 15% surcharge added to the price of the liquor — over and above what the Quebec Liquor Board (QLB) would charge."

Many students on campus have expressed dismay at this proposal. Malcolm Balk, Vice-president of the ASUS gritted his teeth and groaned, "This is going to cost us an arm and a leg. There's just no way that most of the students on faculty societies, with their small budgets can afford this."

This is not the first time that students have been required to pay money to the Special Events Office. There is a mandatory charge of $20 to obtain a liquor license for any individual event, and there is a $10 charge to rent a room on the McGill campus, for any purpose exclusive of curricular usage.

For example, Terry Reed, President of the McGill Film Society, said that the Society has to pay $10 every time FDAA or Leacock 132 are used to show a film — this price is raised to $25 on Saturdays. Furthermore, the $20 liquor permit, known officially as a reception permit, or a "one shot deal", must be applied for one month in advance and there is no refund if the event is cancelled.

Until now Students' Society executives say they have treated these costs as part of the price of any extracurricular activity. It may be interesting to note that none of the other campuses in the area, Sir George Williams, Loyola, or the Université de Montréal are required to pay for room space and only in certain cases are they required to pay for a liquor permit. However, a Students' Society spokesman added, "We have taken enough; it is time to act".

On Tuesday morning, a letter was delivered to Students'

continued on page 5



Robert Bellini

The good times: McGill Plumbers gurgling down their beer. But how long will it last? As of Jan. 1, there will be a 15% surcharge on all liquor sold on campus, payable to "Conferences and Special Events".



Members of the Union Executive. From left to right Telex Gogun, Artemare Costello and Alessandro Lucarino.

Union member denied entry to McGill building

By Larry Tansey and Ze'ev Ionis

McGill's maintenance workers, members of Local 298 (FTQ), are being denied free access to campus buildings on their off-hours. According to the McGill Administration, a worker on off-hours cannot enter a building unless he has received the prior approval of the building supervisor.

This fact surfaced after an incident which occurred last week between Artemare Costello, a union member and a building supervisor. The incident took place when Costello, who is vice-president of the union, attempted to pass through the Samuel Bronfman Building while on his way to work. The Assistant Supervisor of Building Services, O. D'Eramo, approached him and told him he had no right to be in the building as he had not requested permission beforehand. Costello explained that he was merely passing through the building on his way to work. The supervisor insisted that he still needed permission to do this.

Costello, angered by this response, approached the Director of Personnel, Matthews. Matthews only replied that he would look into the matter.

As for the reason behind this regulation, it appears to be an attempt by the Administration to curtail the activities of the union, particularly the executive. In an interview with the **Daily**, Costello claimed that the rule was being used by the Administration to prevent members of the union executive from carrying out their responsibilities. He stated that the Administration "doesn't like those who fight for the workers". His claim was backed up by the President of the Union, Telex Gogun, who pointed out that without free access to the buildings it was very difficult for the union to ensure that the collective agreement was being respected. Gogun believes the Administration is using the rule to cover up breaches of the contract by the University.

Gogun noted that there have been several instances when the Administration has been caught violating the contract. He cited examples where workers were told by their supervisors to carry out tasks that were not contained in their job descriptions. Thus, workers have been assigned extra work and in some cases carried out jobs in a different classification where they should have been paid at a higher rate.

The union wants to eliminate these types of incidents by ensuring that the Administration abides by the working conditions laid down in the collective agreement. However, by phoning and asking permission of the Building Supervisor before entering a building, the union representative has very little chance in finding any contract violations. According to Gogun, by the time he reaches the building, the Supervisor will have been able to cover up any illegal activities which may have been taking place. Expressing the union's dissatisfaction with this rule, Gogun stated that it showed "McGill is run in a dictatorial way".

This is not the only outstanding grievance between the union and the Administration. Another issue is the pension plan which remains unsettled. However, the threat of a strike has been avoided for the time being by the agreement of the administration to extend the deadline for a settlement of the issue until May 31, 1977. A meeting between the union and the University is scheduled for next Thursday, December 16.

Senate delays constitution

By Larry Black

McGill students will have to wait until after Christmas to see if their referendum decision will stand and a Students' Society established. The University Senate, which must ratify a new constitution before it can come into force, shelved debate on the Society until late in January.

Eigil Pedersen, member of the Senate Steering Committee which advised delaying the debate, explained that a complete report of the Committee to Restructure Students' Society (CRSS) had not yet been received by the committee. Pedersen, who also chaired the Senate meeting, had earlier been instrumental in delaying the date of the referendum by a week.

Pedersen attempted to deal with the matter quickly, calling immediately for a motion to shelve, but was interrupted by Vice-principal (Administration) Leo Yaffe, who questioned the reasons for delays. The motion to shelve debate on the Society came from Dean of Students Saeed Mirza, who later voted against his own proposal. CRSS members were then questioned briefly by Senators before discussion moved on to other business.

Cover photo by Shaun Lovejoy

Centre offers cultural program

By Ellen McKeough

Any cynic or bigot who stumbles into one of Monchanin's Friday evening gatherings may feel out of place, through no one's fault but his own. As he climbs the stairs to the main hall, he comes face-to-face with a multi-coloured mural that symbolizes racial harmony. The corners of his mouth may curl in a wry smile. He'll probably think he's entered some inane ivory tower inhabited by rather silly people. But if he stays to listen to Hindu classical music, or to watch a film on traditional African medicine, and then lingers to talk with the people involved, he may let his guard down just a little, and concede that there just might be something of value at the Monchanin Centre after all.

Kalpana Das, co-director of Monchanin Centre, sees that valuable something as "an open place where an atmosphere of acceptance prevails, an atmosphere in which people still approach each other, meet each other as they are... For example, when an African walks into the Centre, he doesn't have to act Canadian. Africans and Asians who have been in Montreal five or six years tell me that this is the first place they've found here where they can be themselves, where they don't have to be defensive. They say they feel secure here."

The co-ordinators of the Centre are not naive flower children. They realize that despite copious goodwill, individuals from different cultures can and do clash not only over fundamental matters, but also over things as trivial as dance music. In either case, the differences arise out of a misunderstanding or ignorance of another's culture. The Centre has no rule of thumb for solving such disputes, because, as Das notes, "Each situation has to be met in its own way. The Centre can't give all the answers to such disputes, but we help in the search for openness in settling the problem." Das feels that cultural tension can be a creative energy. "We aren't here just to acknowledge conflicts, but to learn to live in a global way. Life is not without conflicts."

The Centre's namesake, Jules Monchanin (1895-1957) was a Belgian priest who went to India as a missionary, where he became intrigued by the cultures and religious values of India. Monchanin Centre is by no means a missionary or solely Christian gathering-place. Das says the Centre "likes to acknowledge his spirit, but Monchanin's personal views and goals are not automatically the views and goals of the Centre." Nor is it concerned solely with religious matters. Rather it is a meeting-place of civilizations in political, social, and cultural, as well as religious, contexts.



Inspired by Jules Monchanin's personal quest into Indian culture, Jacques Langlais, a Holy Cross priest, founded the Centre in 1963. When the Centre first opened, it concentrated on Indian culture mainly because the majority of the resource people, as well as the Centre's materials, were concerned with India. Since that time, however, the scope of the Centre has enlarged to include resource people and material and literature from many cultures.

The Centre is financed by the provincial Ministries of Education and Immigration and by the federal minister of Multicultural Affairs, as well as by private donations. About 50 percent of the people who use the Centre are students. The Centre is bilingual, but if a guest speaker speaks only English or French, a translation is usually given.

Programs sponsored by the Centre

The Centre operates on two levels: activities and research. The activities level aims to sensitize individuals to a culture foreign to their own, through presentations of music, folklore, and philosophy. Also, one broad subject may act as a focal point from which the similarities and differences can be brought out by examining their attitudes to the same subject. Since the beginning of last month, for example, the Centre has been holding weekly expositions on health and medicine, encompassing presentations on native, Buddhist, Hindu and African concepts of health and healing.

An extension of presentations are immersion weekends, which enable, as far as possible, interested people to experience first-hand a culture different from their own. I spoke with one McGill student whose interest in anthropology led her to attend a Black African weekend sponsored by the Centre. Naturally, there were several problems inherent in the weekend. A person simply cannot expect one weekend spent in the Laurentiens with 15 other North Americans and three Africans to give him an in-depth view of African life. Moreover, Africans could be expected to speak only for their own countries of origin, not for the

continued on page 5

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — $3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all other — $6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word [even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization].

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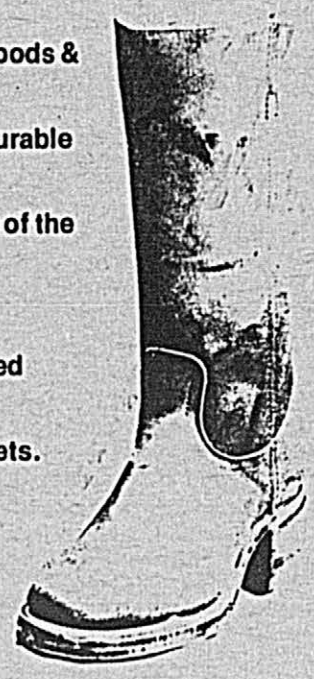
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continued on page 50

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Students' Super Special
Spaghetti 99c
All you can eat [no limit]
From 4:00 to 8:00 pm Every Weekday



Centre...

continued from page 4

whole continent. Such an attempt would have been, according to the student, "like someone from Toronto trying to talk about all of North America."

Still, the student viewed the excursion as worthwhile not only as a glimpse of another lifestyle but also as an insight into her own North American one. The people who went on the African weekend ate as would most village Africans—with their hands, out of communal bowls, and only once a day. The student noted that "our greediness got to us—we were so hungry that after a small attempt to eat out of the same bowls a lot of us grabbed plates and forks and took a bit of food so we wouldn't get less than everybody else."

If, through the activities level, a person develops more than a passing interest in a certain culture, the Centre will help him learn more about his interest through the research level. The resource people will put the interested person in contact with someone from the culture he is interested in, and let his enthusiasm develop from there.

A new program that is still in the experimental stage is Intercultural Living. Currently, it consists of five Monchanin staff members living together "learning in a living context from each other's lifestyles." The members are defining the project as they live it. Das hopes it will grow to include more people.

About four years ago, the Centre ran an intercultural children's school that has since been phased out. The animators of the centre were overcome by the difficulties of bridging the gap between the person who was attempting to teach the children something of his culture, and the children, who came from varied backgrounds themselves. Some of the animators felt they weren't properly prepared for such responsibilities. The Centre is currently researching the whole subject of intercultural education. Das feels this is necessary before the Centre can hope to revive the children's program successfully.

Liquor...

continued from page 3

Society Trustee Sam Kingdon, with a copy to Joan Gross, challenging the actions of the Special Events Office and threatening to defy the regulations set out in the memo. Furthermore, they demanded the resignation of Joan Gross from the Advisory Committee to reopen Gertrude's, claiming that conflict of interest was involved.

Ms. Gross, who wished to study the matter further before talking to the **Daily**, was unavailable for comment, but Kingdon, in an interview on December 7, strongly defended the actions on the part of the Office of Special Events. He referred to the new get-tough policy taken up by the Quebec Liquor Board, stating that the monthly detailed review demanded by them necessitated a centralized accounting procedure.

"Furthermore, if there is any sort of violation of the law regarding one of these events," added Kingdon, "the liquor corporation holds one person responsible. There is only one person that is taken to jail, well at least to court, and that would be Joan Gross" (who holds the liquor license for McGill).

Although the license that McGill obtains ever year "to make them eligible for other reception permits," costs only $100, Kingdon cites heavy administrative costs for the high price of the reception permit ($20). "You wouldn't believe the legislation involved in these matters. It's like reading *Alice in Wonderland*."

Regarding the $10 room rental fee: "The ten dollars covers one-fifth of the administrative costs to arrange for the room. They have to run around and hunt for the room; there are a lot of nuts and bolts."

When questioned about the actual statistics of costs for administering these affairs, Kingdon replied: "If I added up all the staff time appearing in court, before the judge, and applying for the permits, it would be hundreds of dollars... and the reason there are no refunds is, well the work has already been done, do you expect to be paid back?"

He added even though there are 40 to 60 events per month requiring a liquor permit, the required $20 per event "doesn't come anywhere near covering the costs".

Kingdon disclaimed any responsibility, on the part of the University, the Students' Society, or himself to subsidize the consumption of alcohol:

"If you students are gonna drink, you're gonna pay. And as far as Gertrude's is concerned; I'm going to be running a money-making business. If it doesn't make money, I won't run it."

A student reaction to this comment was: "What's he trying to do — turn us away? Drinking is better than drugs, and it's better to spend money on the McGill campus, letting McGill profit, than getting ripped off downtown."

There are also many students who feel a social event, whether it involves drinking or not, is a necessary breather from the constant pressure encountered at McGill. And as Rob Long, President of the ASUS stated, "I indict the entire administration. They are actively, consciously stifling student activity at McGill; that is inexcusable."

MCM Congress

Leftists win five to three

By Marc Cassini

The MCM's 450 delegates elected a leftist executive at their annual congress, held last Sunday. The so-called "left-wingers" won five of eight positions including that of President. Kenneth George is now chief executive. Other winners selected from the leftist slate were Thérèse Daviau-Bergeron, John Gardiner, Lea Cousineau and Cécile d'Amour as Party Secretary. Yves Normandin, Jean-Luc Landry and Robert Petrilli, as Party Vice-president, were chosen from the reformist slate.

The rift between radicals and moderates that made headlines the week before the congress, was apparently resolved by election time. Hours before his victory, George stated that "the Party has always been able to work with internal tension". George believes that the MCM fulfills the necessary requirements of an effective political party "except for the absence of a climate of discussion which has made members feel obliged to discuss their views in the media".

Along with John Gardiner and loser Henry Milner, George accused the media of making more of the rift than was actually the case. Observers, however, agree that the left-moderate split does actually exist. A number of reformists, including Michael Fainstat, Bob Keaton, and Nick Auf Der Maur, expressed disappointment over the leftist victory. Some observers believe that both Keaton and Auf Der Maur, founding members of the Democratic Alliance, will use the results of Sunday's election as an excuse to leave the MCM to enter provincial politics permanently.

The rift revolves around the orientations of Gardiner and Milner who "look for an urban socialist analysis". Both candidates, however, said they deplored public discussion of the rift, stating they have striven for party unity, not division. Milner feels that "it is unfortunate the left is discredited" but still adheres to leftist principles "because they are a radical means of contributing to the expansion of the MCM base and of really giving Montreal back to Montrealers".

Milner responded to charges made earlier in the week by Paul Cliche, who was George's opponent for the presidency, that leftists have involved the party in impractical theoretical debates. Milner argued that his "style of leftism is characterized by action rather than by sterile discussions". He is a founding member of the MCM and an active party organizer in St. Anne.

The reformists, for their part, including Normandin and Petrilli, believe that the party can withstand the breach. Focusing on the MCM's major task - replacing Drapeau's Civic Party with an MCM administration - Normandin argued that "the wings (left and right) should compromise in order to grab the power at City Hall. We are so close to our goal that we can't afford to sacrifice City Hall".

Loser Paul Cliche asked both wings to keep the party together to continue the fight against regressive and despotic administration.

Ethnic community leery about PQ government

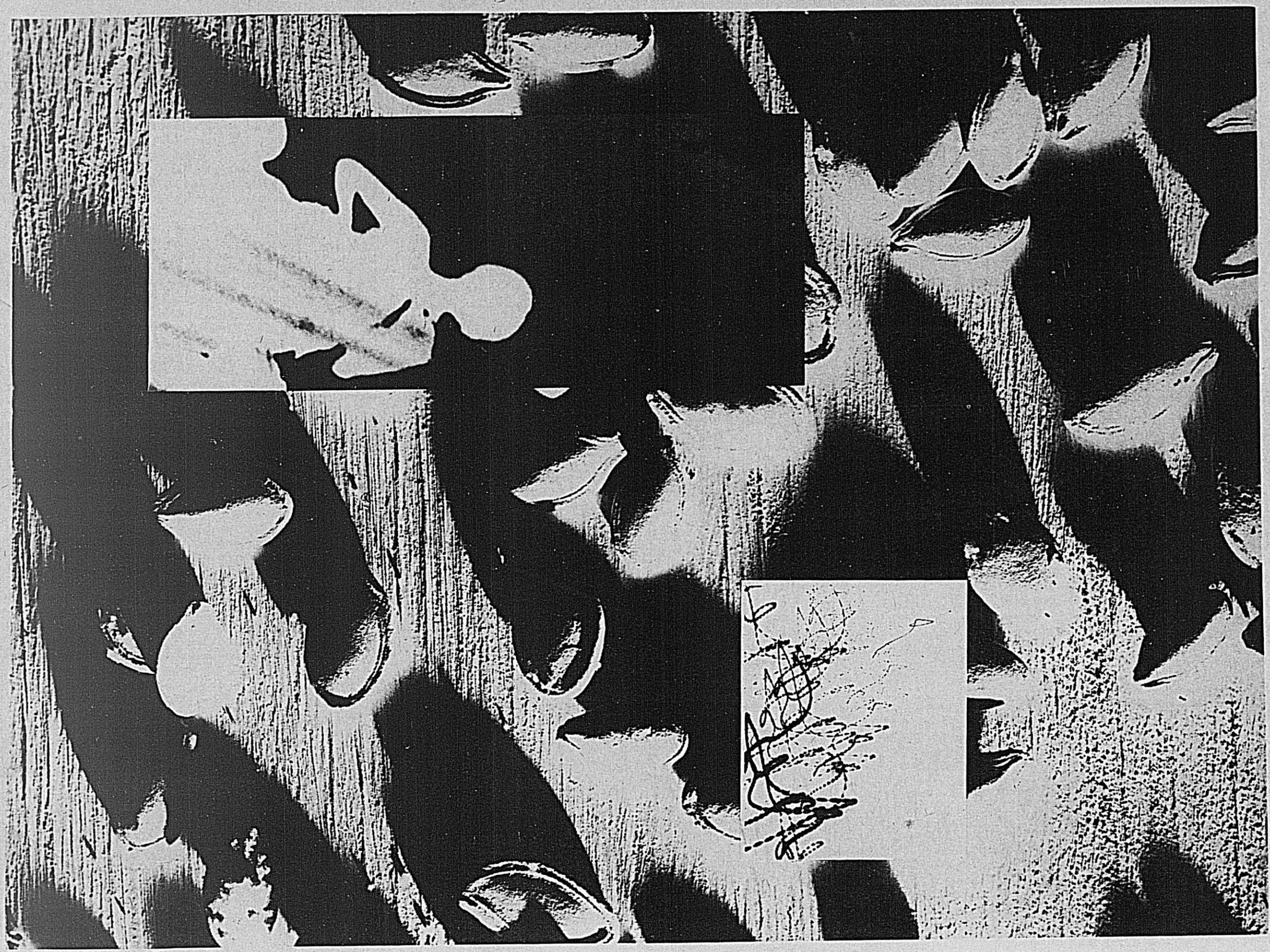
By Myron Welik

In the wake of the Parti Québécois victory, Peppe-Petrilli, editor of **Corriere Italiano** and George Bey, President of the Hellenic Canadian community of the Island of Montreal, were interviewed for their respective community's reaction.

Petrilli felt that the immediate reaction of the Italian people was one of fear, but that they have since adopted a more positive "wait and see" attitude. As Petrilli succinctly pointed out, "What else can we do? Our people came here to get away from the political turmoil of Europe". Bey concurred with Petrilli, saying that the Greek people were apprehensive at first, but feel any definitive action at this point would be premature. In addition, Bey explained that many Greeks feel they will be used as pawns in the power games to come between Ottawa and Quebec City. "The Greek people fear the rise of nationalism tied in with the struggle for independence, a Québécois xenophobia", said Bey. Petrilli thought many Italians feared they would be forced to leave the province should Quebec ever become an independent country.

In the view of Petrilli, Levesque was well liked among the Italian community because of his fighting spirit. "They respect him and think he is an honest man". Bey said the Greek people feel Levesque is a loyal and dedicated man to his own principles and will fight for them. He cautioned, however, that, "Levesque will be as ruthless as any politician to get his own way".

According to Bey the issue of independence is not uppermost in the Greek mind, rather it is the advent of socialism. As Bey put it, "Many Greeks see a movement to the left emerging in Quebec. They left Greece because it was one step away from such a system. I think the French Canadians are romantics. They have the psychology of a conquered race. They no longer want a country because of any material gain. They realize they will have to endure harsh times. They are now seeking an ideal". Petrilli also expressed the view that Quebec will become an independent country and added, "The Italian people came to Canada and not to Quebec".



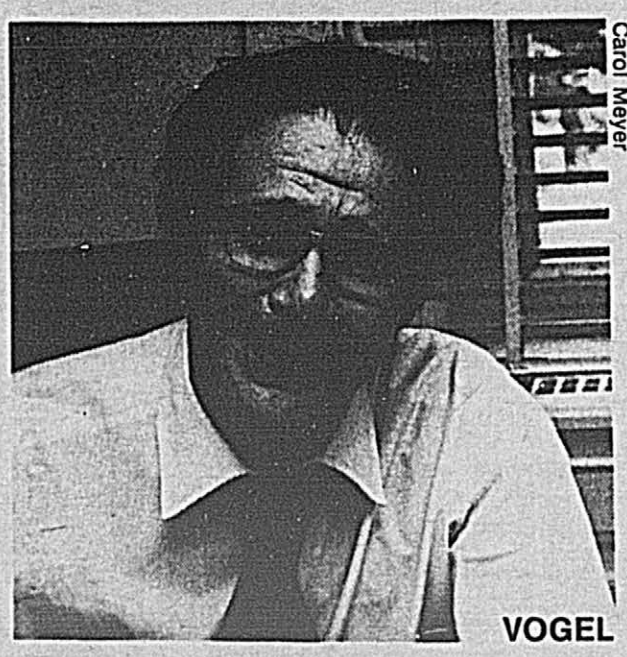
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Naylor, Wolfson & Arseneau:

Taming the progressives

The annual trial by firing squad at McGill University so far this year has claimed Professors Tom Naylor (Economics), Nancy Wolfson (Biology) and Claire Arseneau, a lecturer in the School of Social Work. Naylor is now employed by the University although the "regularity" of his contract is still extremely dubious. Both Wolfson and Arseneau have been fired and are presently challenging the decisions.

The dismissal of academics at this university follows a generally discernable pattern. Although the firing squad has changed faces over the years, its purposes serve the same interests: ridding the institution of academics who open the way for some semblance of progressivism.

The real culprits in this fall's cases were many: their own colleagues; former Chairperson Gordon MacLachlan, Biology; former Director of the School of Social Work, David E. Woodsworth; Dean of Arts, Robert Vogel; Dean of Science, Sven Orvig; Vice-principal (Academic) Eigil Pedersen; Vice-principal (Research) Walter F. Hitschfeld; Vice-principal (Planning) Edward J. Stansbury; Principal Robert E. Bell and The Board of Governors.

At the beginning of this semester when The Naylor Case developed publicly, the sentiment around McGill academia was predictable: when it comes to a crunch, a science-dominated Administration will strike at a department within the Faculty of Arts. But this academic rule-of-thumb fell as administration-instigated firings hit the Department of Biology—a science—and the School of Social Work—a professional school. Specifically, the administrators hail from Physics, Chemistry and Meteorology Departments and now there is a case developing in the Physics Department!

Obviously, the evidence doesn't support a clash between Arts and Science. Traditionally, this conflict still exists. The Administration's obsession with certain academics it seems, is attributable to more weighty concerns: personal grudges; discrimination against women; political discrimination and an unwillingness to grant tenure.

Many of the academics dismissed both recently and in the past, fall into the above categories. Generally they are the minority at McGill—those pitted against the ideals of a university administration attempting to serve non-academic masters. It takes a little foolishness, perhaps, to stand up at McGill: if one is untenured, the consequences can be disastrous—i.e. non-tenure and possible loss of a job. Yet, the minority is growing.

In the Wolfson Case, tenure was a factor involved in her termination. The new regulations regarding tenure for an associate professor of Wolfson's rank are: "An associate professor without tenure may be reappointed at this rank without being given tenure provided that the appointment and reappointments shall not exceed in aggregate five academic years." Wolfson was an Associate Professor for five years and deserved tenure when her case came up November, 1974. Yet, she was refused for various dubious reasons and was subsequently demoted to Research Associate. Even if Wolfson is rehired as a Research Associate, she will definitely **not** be considered for tenure because of her misleading title. Thus, the Administration will succeed in keeping down tenured numbers by less than reputable practices. Wolfson, who will have been at McGill 13 years come next August is obliged to tolerate such discriminatory rulings.

By the same new Senate tenure regulations the case of Claire Arseneau, a lecturer at the School of Social Work prior to her termination, remains open to yet more interpretation. There are two rules regarding lecturers, one for faculty lecturers and one for university lecturers, but teaching in a professional school, her status is undefined: "A faculty lecturer is a staff member who does not aspire to professorial rank, and shall be appointed for a limited term, which may not exceed three years and which may be renewed for like periods."

"A university lecturer", on the other hand, "is a staff member who aspires to professorial rank, and shall be appointed for one academic year and may be reappointed at this rank for further periods of one year, provided that the appointment and reappointments shall not exceed in aggregate five academic years." That Senate, or more aptly, those acting in its stead, should now preguess a lecturer's career aspirations is questionable to a number of concerned professors who are presently fighting the regulations.

Naylor, Wolfson and Arseneau are numbered among the many fine academics who have been lost pursuing the myth of academic freedom.

Larry Black
Katherine Gutkind


NAYLOR
Eva Friede


ARSENEAU
Peter C.T. Elsworth



Our sophisticated audience awaits you

Yes, we've acquired our share of non-friends over the years at the *Daily*. "Outrageous" they've said. "Scandalous" they've said. And we're often "inaccurate", at least to those whose names are sometimes splashed across the front page.

But such is the substance of gutsy newswriting, a rare commodity in a day and age when NEWS means the insane prattle of some disc jockey or the demure witlessness of Lloyd Robertson on the idiot box. The bigtime press still lives up to Lord Thompson's maxim on the values of news, and spends the best part of its time worrying about filling the ugly white space between the ads.

The *Daily*'s looking for keen, well-informed students who feel compelled to expose nastiness, deceit and evil wherever it lurks, with the naivete and altruism seemingly unique to the student press. Besides all this, we need people who write articles that will interest the readers.

Come down to the Office early next term and get involved.

McGILL DAILY

Society: A Reflection



Earlier meetings on the new constitutions to inform and excite the student body were poorly attended. Our student representative on the Advisory Committee, Roger Robillard, attended.

A chronicle of the Trusteeship

Students'

By Christine Pak

Two weeks ago 3,000 students voting in the constitutional referendum selected the Majority Report which will now serve as a basis for Senate discussion on the restructuring plan for the Students' Society. If Senate debate moves quickly, it may allow Students' Society elections to be held by early next term.

The Majority Report was formulated by the Committee for Restructuring the Students' Society (CRSS), a committee appointed by Senate last spring. The CRSS is one of three committees that were established after suspension of the Society's Constitution, because of the Society's serious financial and managerial problems. While the CRSS proceeded to investigate what sort of student society could best serve the needs of the students, the other two, the Interim Management Committee (IMC) and the Interim Policy Committee (IPC), continued the day-to-day operations of the Students' Society. The CRSS was to present a report of its findings to Senate after holding a referendum of McGill students on their report.

In the meantime, a vote at this term's first Senate meeting terminated control of the Students' Society by student committees and appointed instead, a trusteeship to be responsible for student affairs. The trustee is G.S. Kingdon of McGill's Office of Physical Resources, working with an Advisory Committee consisting of Roger Robillard, a McGill student, Beverly Chandler, Reference head in Redpath Library, and Glen Higginbotham, Associate Secretary of Senate. Their mandates will last until the new Students' Society of 1977-78 officially assumes office, or for one year, whichever comes first. According to the **McGill Reporter** (Sept. 15), Principal Bell said that the University Administration had been reluctant to arrange such a post of trusteeship, but that with such issues as the budgetary problems of the **McGill Daily**, it was a necessary move.

Early in its career, the undergraduate societies criticized the Advisory Committee's policy or budget allocations. Several club representatives felt that insufficient funds threatened club activities and jeopardized student participation. Kingdon, however, felt that there was no such crisis. Also, a proposal for greater student representation on the Advisory Committee was endorsed by club representatives.

While Kingdon emphasized the need for "student input." discussion centred around whether such input could really be achieved through formal representation on the Committee, or by a series of informal meetings with undergraduate club representatives and Kingdon. After the Committee's meetings concerning the central issues of budgeting were essentially over, and after several weeks of discussion, Kingdon announced that student observers were allowed into the Committee's meetings. He considered this to be necessary, since the meetings with the club representatives had good attendance, and since observers might assist.

In a recent interview with the **McGill Daily**, Kingdon affirmed that the trusteeship will continue with "ongoing functions of societies" until a Students' Society officially assumes office. While he has already initiated a committee to reopen the pub, Kingdon's plans, for early next term, include projects such as a student handbook, the completion of **Old McGill '76** and to proceed with '77, and the expansion of Radio McGill. The trustee strongly feels that with the Students' Society, there should also be a professional person involved in basic facilities of the University Centre or "the same situation (as last year) will recur."

The Executive Director in the Majority Report, a University-employed staff member, will administer the daily operations of the Centre, concerning budgeting, purchasing, and maintenance. More emphasis will be placed on the Students' Society as a source of information for McGill students on University policies and activities, and as a body for greater student representation on Senate committees and student services committees. The debate period for the Majority and Minority Reports brought changes in the Majority Report, such as the capacity for students to be involved in impeachment proceedings.

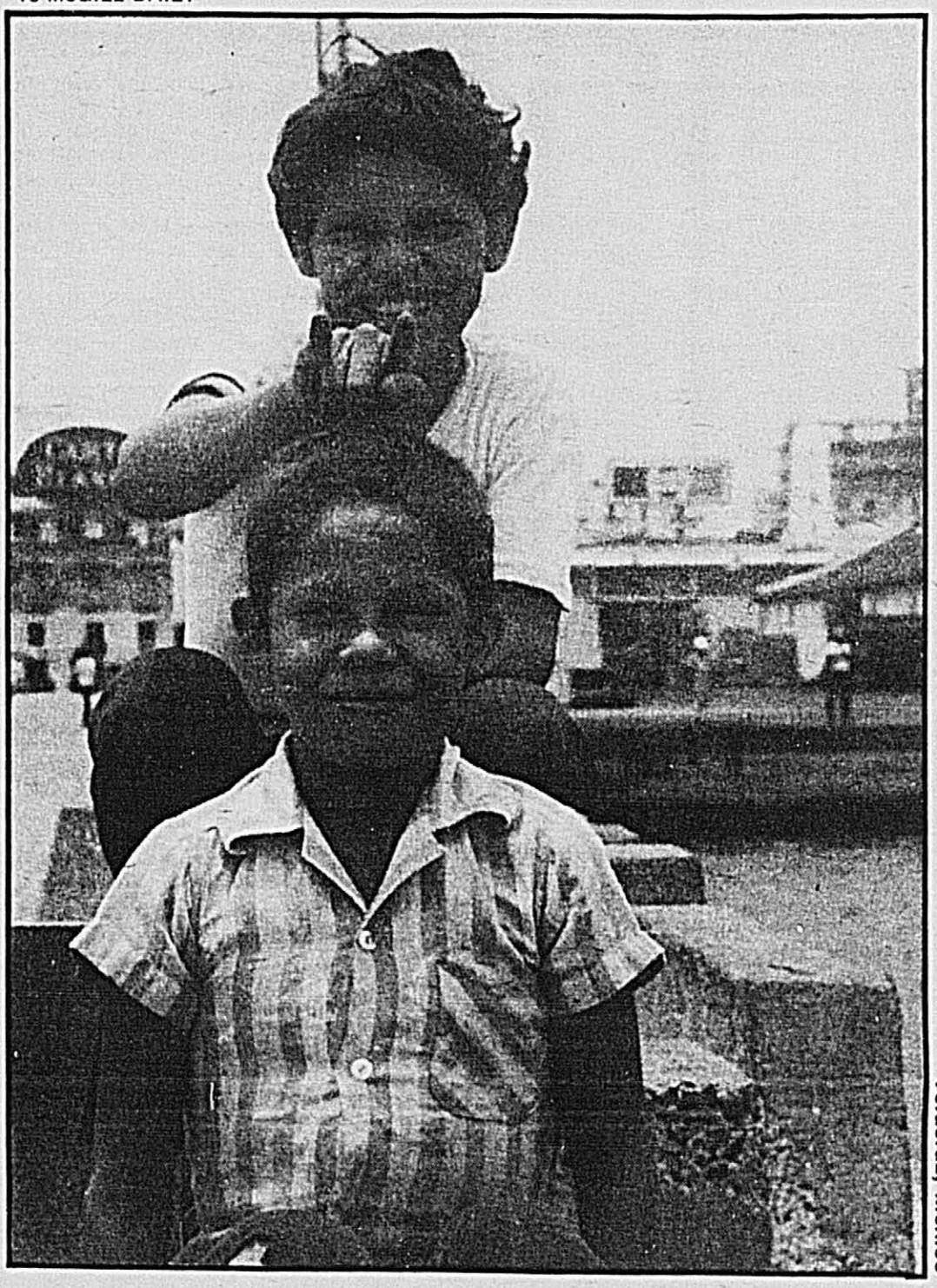
E. Pedersen, Vice-principal (Academic), feels that the Majority Report "broadens the representivity of the Society" with student senators being an important source of knowledge for the Council. With "the notion of a kind of federation," the Majority Report acts in the interests of everyone. However, he did see a weakness in the limited time period given to see whether this new model works. He also agreed that more expertise in fiscal matters is necessary to provide stability over a long term, which the Students' Society does not have. Professionally experienced people are needed. Pedersen felt that with the very encouraging turnout for the referendum "the Senate will now take the CRSS quite seriously". It should be noted that a **Daily** article (Nov. 9) presents Pedersen's view that Senate "would be reluctant to make a decision before Christmas..."



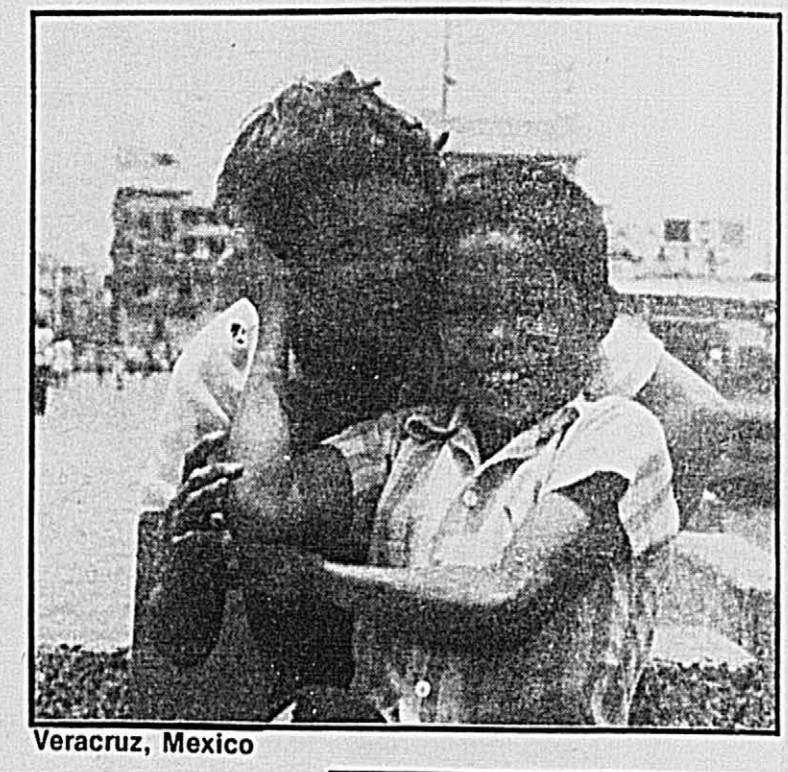
Eva Friede

G.S. Kingdon, Senate appointed trustee, ponders the future of the Students' Society.

Photos by Jeff Kessler



Veracruz, Mexico



Veracruz, Mexico



Montréal, Qué.



Brooklyn, N.Y.

EDITORIAL

Booze hike taxes social life

In the midst of a memorable Shakespearian revel, a sodden Mark Antony muses about the mischievous capacity of wine to confound situations; the more he bathes his mind with the stuff, the murkier his perceptions become.

That vaunted social animator—alcohol—vexed student organization heads this week with an analogous paradox. Traditionally conceived as an agent for facilitating social activities, liquor seems ready to assume at McGill the role of undermining social life within the University community.

The prohibitively high costs which Special Events plans to impose beginning Jan 1 upon student organizations sponsoring events at which alcohol is served, seriously threaten the extent to which such activities will take place at McGill.

Making liquor available at events on campus has always been a difficult enterprise, given the restrictive regulations of the Quebec Liquor Corporation. In holding a liquor permit available for all campus organizations, Special Events seems to play, at first glance, the role of facilitating social activities on campus. But if Special Events aimed to facilitate the running of social functions at McGill by its handling of the liquor question, this week's revelation of its new regulations underscores the shortfall of its intentions. Like the wine that Antony futilely hoped would cleanse and clarify, Special Events, new liquor policy has rather served to cloud the future for social events run by student clubs and organizations.

The appeal which student organizations and faculty societies sent to Students' Society trustee G.S. Kingdon this week outlines clearly the deleterious effects which the high cost of liquor permit and a hefty surcharge-markup will have on the organizations' ability to foster social life on campus. With all clubs acting on severely pared budgets in this year of Students' Society retrenchment, many organizations simply cannot afford a liquor permit fee of $20 (which other major universities in Montreal do not charge) and the high cost of liquor under a 15 percent surcharge.

The quality of student life at McGill has deteriorated alarmingly in recent years. One of the most frequently heard criticisms of the university is that little sense of community exists here. The poverty of campus life has exacerbated whatever disintegration which the times and the commuter nature of the school foster. Raising the cost of sponsoring social activities will do nothing to arrest the trends of fragmentation of the university community and the atomization of student life which so beset McGill.

Without arguing that access to alcohol is a panacea, **The Daily** nonetheless must deplore policies which handicap honest efforts at creating a renaissance of social integration and interaction within the McGill community. Perhaps one of the university's more serious shortcomings is that it treats social activity as a frivolous and expendable accoutrement to the learning process. An academic community which fails to recognize the importance of a fabric of social life within its confines ignores the unique contribution social life renders to the educational process and environment.

The University should be creatively framing policies encouraging a renaissance of social activity here, rather than promoting plans like that of the Office of Special Events, which will likely frustrate the possibilities for such development.

A thorough re-examination of the Special Events strategy for handling liquor for campus functions is imperative. A lack of creative imagination at Special Events must not be allowed to diminish the already fragile hope of for a lively and alluring social life within the university community.

The McGill Daily

OP-ED

Foreign students: keep the door open

There seems to be a growing wave of xenophobia in Canadian universities. On campuses throughout the nation there is talk of making international students "pay their fair share". Some go even further and suggest quotas be established to limit foreign admissions and priority in residences be given to Canadian students.

These alarming trends can no longer be dismissed as mere talk. At McMaster University in Hamilton, there have been verbal and physical attacks on Chinese students. Administrators at the University of Lethbridge have set racial quotas on residence space. Only 30 of the university's 362 dorm spaces will be assigned to international students. "We're trying to prevent one group of students from having a disproportionate number of rooms", explained a housing officer. Bowing to pressure from the provincial government, the University of Calgary will charge its visa students $300 more than Canadian citizens beginning next year. The Ontario Government has also cut off subsidies to foreign students. Beginning next year, Ontario colleges will establish a differential fee structure.

These measures are both selfish and illogical. Canadians seem to think that foreign students come to this country to somehow take advantage of our "generosity". They see themselves as hapless victims of an international rip-off. What they do not realize, however, is the immense rewards derived from the foreign influx.

No educational institution, like no society, can develop and expand in a vacuum. Input and ideas from diverse and contrasting sources are an essential part of learning. No university can expect to accomplish these aims by encouraging a dull, stifling homogeneity.

Canadians accustomed to viewing things in a cost-profit perspective do not seem to realize the tremendous potential of this "human investment". What they may "lose" in tax dollars they gain in lasting goodwill and attachment.

Moreover, Canadians have a responsibility towards citizens of less developed nations. Hoarding our superior facilities is the first step in the direction of dangerous isolationism. Discriminatory tactics like the differential fee structure can only serve to aggravate tensions between the Third World and the developed nations.

There have been charges that the majority of foreign students in Canada are children of privilege, sons and daughters of the landed gentry of Latin America, Asian industrialist and upper-middle class Americans. True as this may be, raising fees will not alleviate the situation. Rather than penalize those already here, it would be more equitable if efforts were made to recruit from a broader spectrum of the population. Closing the doors to foreign students is not only morally wrong, but pragmatically indefensible.

Ron Doyle

McGILL DAILY

This fall's **Daily** has had the pleasure of having a staff of: energetic, persevering, condescending, esoteric, idealistic, millenarian, rambunctious, sick, snide, craving, shallow, apathetic, egotistical, twisted, naive, devilish, sensual, sophisticated garrulous, belligerent, and apolitical goofs. Come back next term.

Thanks to: Robert Ariano, Rory Clarke, Edie Austin, Michael Lewis, Kevin Berger, Larry Black, Veronica Brady, Ron Doyle, Sasha Cunningham, Amanda Edwards, Silvana Galli, Audrey Stone, Joseé Gravel, Ze'ev Ionis, Daniel Boyer, Charmaine Laub, Jeff Kessler (CUP), Sonia Lipson, Eva Friede, Carmen Logan, Ellen Bartlett, Lewis Gottheil, Ellen McKeough, Dave Haney, Marc Cassini, Ross Morrison, Justin Loughry, Christine Pak, Marie Poirier, Ted Wakefield, Ron Fleischman, Jennifer Robinson, Hilary Rosenberg, Greer Nicholsen, Lorne Eric Steinberg, Sara Williams, Elaine Swerdlow, Larry Tansey, Myron Welik, Ginny Wright, and Katherine Gutkind; our rewarding S.S.T. friends: George Kopp, Lorne Merryweather, Chris Taylor, Bob Burton, Janet Coutts, Quigley-Terry, Robyn Johnston, Dave, Ellie Torres Rick Heybroek; our photographers: Carol Meyer, Kevin Berger, Donna Gulbransen, Carla Leshne, Jim Loree, Stuart Russell, Julian Kolibalev, Nick Pogue, Shaun Lovejoy, Patrick, Bob Bellini, Eva Friede, Peter C.T. Elsworth, Harold Rosenberg, Sara Williams; our ad dept.: Irina Loewy and Jeanette Lage.

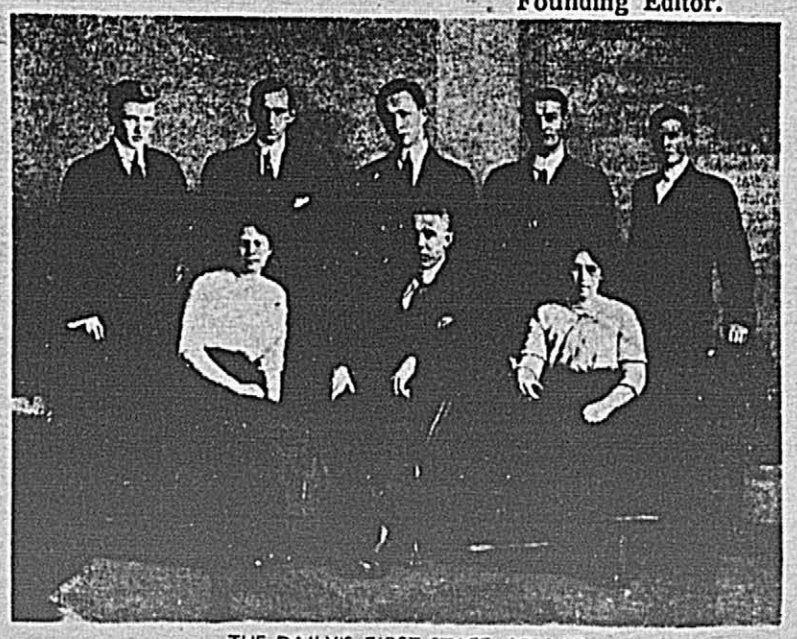
Published originally in the fiftieth anniversary issue of the McGill Daily, the following article has been reprinted by gracious permission of the McGill Daily. Appearing on the stands in 1961, it was included here more for its cultural interest than for the belief amongst the higher echelons of the Daily bureaucracy that the salvation of Quebec's English speaking population lies in the British Empire. Dated perhaps, but the message comes through with brilliant vitality even today; good citizens are possible only within the imperial network.

Creating Good Citizens

That universities should be concerned mainly with producing graduates intent upon continuing their academic work in an atmosphere of seclusion has not been accepted by McGill since *The Daily* was started. While aware of the importance of widening and deepening the area of purely academic activity, we are more concerned with increasingly intelligent and active citizenship.

And so it is that *The Daily* has become an important factor in the direction of McGill's training primarily to create new standards both in working and in living. There is, indeed, unmistakable evidence that *The McGill Daily* has been an important factor in shaping both Canadian and Commonwealth citizenship. It is profoundly to be hoped that this tradition will be preserved and strengthened. There is no doubt *The McGill Daily* is even more important to Canada than it is to McGill University.

Gladstone Murray,
Founding Editor.



THE DAILY'S FIRST STAFF: 1911-12

Westmount war vets with empty initials

The Board of Governors

By Katherine Gutkind

Have you ever wondered who runs McGill University Limited? Theoretically and technically - hopefully not academically - it is the governing body of the university, more commonly known as The Board of Governors, C.C., C.M.M., C.D., Q.C., B.A., LL.D...

Back in 1923, the Statutes of McGill classified The Board of Governors in the following manner: "The principal governing bodies of McGill University are the Board of Governors of McGill College and University, hereinafter refferred to as 'the Governors,' or 'the Board', also named the Trustees of The Royal Institute for the Advancement of Learning, the Corporation of McGill College and University and the several University Faculties'."

Regardless how one terms The Board of Governors - commonly known at the **McGill Daily** as the B of G - its function and purpose have remained the same over the years. The Board of Governors is responsible for the physical property of McGill. From the latest McGill Statutes, 1975: "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, which consists of the aforesaid Board of Governors, holds as trustee all University property and is responsible for the maintenance and the administration thereof."

They also have the supreme power over the Univeristy'ss "behaviour": "The Board of Governors of the University, under the terms of the Charter, possesses general jurisdiction and final authority over the conduct of the affairs of the University. It makes all contracts and appointments on behalf of the University."

The university does not have a check on The Board of Governors. The only suggestable checks that The Board of Governors might have on them are from: the Conférence des Recteurs et Principaux des Universités du Québec; the Québec Government; and the respective corporations that many of the Board members have affiliations with.

Nobody really seems to know the threat or non-threat of The Board of Governors in relation to the academic and non-academic staff of the university. In the same statutes "It (The Board of Governors) may, after hearing the interested parties, remove any member of the teaching staff of the University, or any Chief Administrative Officer for cause which in the opinion of its members affects adversely the general well-being of the University. It may also suspend and dismiss any employee of the University other than members of the teaching staff and the chief administrative officers and delegate this authority to an officer or officers of the University."

Who constitutes The Board of Governors? From the list printed with this article, I went to the "Who's Who in Canada - 1975-76" and "The Canadian Who's Who - the only Who's Who in Canada in which no one has paid for inclusion". The drab lists of what the members have done is uninspiring, but nevertheless, one can see a number of patterns emerging that characterize and hold The Board of Governors together.

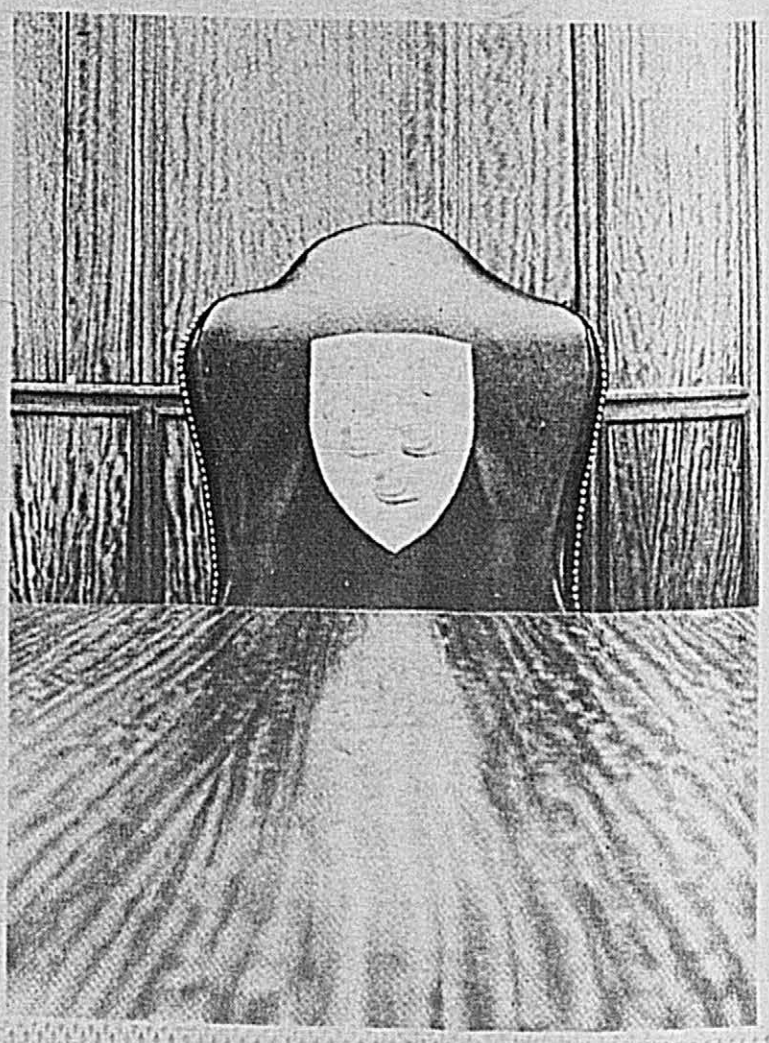
there are very few women relative to men; 6:50. Five out of these six women are married, as the list of The Board discrectly points out - by referring to the women as "Mrs."

- the majority of the members of the Board are retired members of long standing. Ironically, the 1975 Statutes gives the right to The Board of Governors to rule over individual university staff who have reached the age of 65, whether or not they would be useful to stay on at McGill.
- a lot of members served for Canada during World War Two. — a large majority of the members have attended schools in Westmount and most of them went to McGill sometime during their "development."
- a large majority of Board members now reside in either Westmount, Hampstead or Outremont and do not confine themselves to merely one home.

continued on page 14



CONRAD F. HARRINGTON, CHANCELLOR



Old McGill staff resigns for art's sake

For 78 years, there has been an **Old McGill**. It is doubtful whether there will be a seventy-ninth.

The resignation in protest of the entire staff of a publication is something which occurs rarely. We feel called upon, therefore, to explain the circumstances leading to this action.

The causes for our resignation go back much farther than the trusteeship of G. Sam Kingdon. The issue here was not solely the budget, nor the question of artistic freedom or irresponsibility on the part of the editor or staff. The problem was a lack of continuity in Students' Society finances and direction as the Society lurched from interim structure to interim structure over the past 10 months. Each new structure felt called upon to review the work of their predecessors. The end result of this was a budget less than that of **Old McGill** '74 being deemed excessive, the editor's traditional right to artistic control being questioned and the staff being impeded from carrying out even the most basic instructions required for the most mediocre of yearbooks.

Michael Augenstern, an American, was approached to edit **Old McGill** in December '75, after no one had responded to more than eight ads placed in the **Daily**. Although Augenstern was promised full funding by the SS, a $1500 interim budget presented by Mark Sandiford, editor **Old McGill** '75, on Augenstern's behalf was slashed to only $100 by the Interim Policy Committee (IPC), leaving insufficient funds for **Old McGill** to function.

On February 9, Augenstern presented his finished budget to IPC. While this called for a net expenditure of $22,500 (as reported in the **Daily**) it also projected a revenue of $24,625. This budget withstood extensive questioning and was unanimously passed. From April 7 to June 17, Augenstern was prohibited from working on OM by immigration authorities, and the job "editor of **Old McGill**" was advertised in Canada Manpower Centres for any Canadian or landed immigrant. No one applied, and neither Augenstern nor any member of his staff received any part of the $1500 honorarium included in the budget.

During this enforced waiting period, eight OM staffers graduated and left Montreal. Two other grads remained on staff along with four undergraduates. Most of the work on OM is traditionally done by a staff of this size.

It was only a few days after Augenstern was granted permission to work on OM by Canadian Manpower and Immigration that the budget was frozen by Mrs. Sadie Hempey, acting comptroller, and Norman Earle Taylor, her administrative assistant. At this time, Augenstern offered his resignation and tried to recruit an editor from his remaining staff. No one wanted the position, so Augenstern was asked to stay. OM was once again unable to acquire supplies or even do typesetting while Hempey and Taylor prepared a new budget submitted to IMC on July 21. It should be noted that far from being fiscally irresponsible, as of May 31, OM earned nearly $2000 more than it had spent.

In the July 21 budget, Taylor asked IMC for at least 8 percent less (in 1974 dollars) for OM '76 than he had asked for OM '74 of which he was editor-in-chief. His figures also indicated a predicted operating loss for '76 of less than one third that which he predicted for his own edition, which was subsidized by a generous grant from the Principal's Discretionary Fund.

Four days later, in a "confidential" letter to Augenstern, Taylor turned down a candidate for advertising manager and restated his intention of July 12 to "solicit advertising revenue for Old McGill '76 through the Students' Society Administrative Office" by means of form letters. We know of no advertising revenue generated during the six weeks of the Taylor advertising campaign. On September 10, Society trustee G.S. Kingdon requested yet another report on the budget and status of OM. Kingdon later assured Augenstern that sufficient documentation did exist. Despite this assurance, the "Taylor budget" was soon frozen.

At a meeting November 4 with Kingdon, the OM staff tried to summarize the events of the previous nine months. Debra Fogel, associate editor, pointed out that due to the massive amount of time already wasted dealing with miles of red tape, it would be impossible to submit OM to the printer before June, 1977.

Over the weekend of November 6, more than 70 work hours went into the production of a 13½ page feasibility study requested by Kingdon.

By this time, the staff demanded promises in writing of artistic freedom within the constraints of the "Taylor budget". In return, the editor and staff promised to consult with the trustee on all financial matters (a fact omitted in the **Daily** article). Four summary options were offered and at least ten suggestions were made as to how these could be implemented while remaining within the "Taylor budget". In addition, a complete summary of the work done by the staff up until that time was made. This alone took four pages to describe and was certainly more than a "certain amount of basic work", as Kingdon later characterized it.

Kingdon replied to the staff on November 18: "My understanding of your approach is that you wish to be involved only in a high quality production in which you propose a number of new initiatives. This being the case, we do not appear to be able to agree on either quality or timing. As a consequence, and with regret, I would ask for your resignation as editor."

We feel that producing anything less than a top quality book for whatever reasons would be unethical and unnecessary. A further delay in producing OM '76 could not have increased any cost. Therefore, Augenstern tenders his resignation effective January 1, 1977, with hope that this period will allow Kingdon sufficient time to find a new editor.

We the undersigned members of the staff submit our resignations to take effect January 4, in protest over the treatment of our publication. We offer to remain until then in order to advise the new editor.

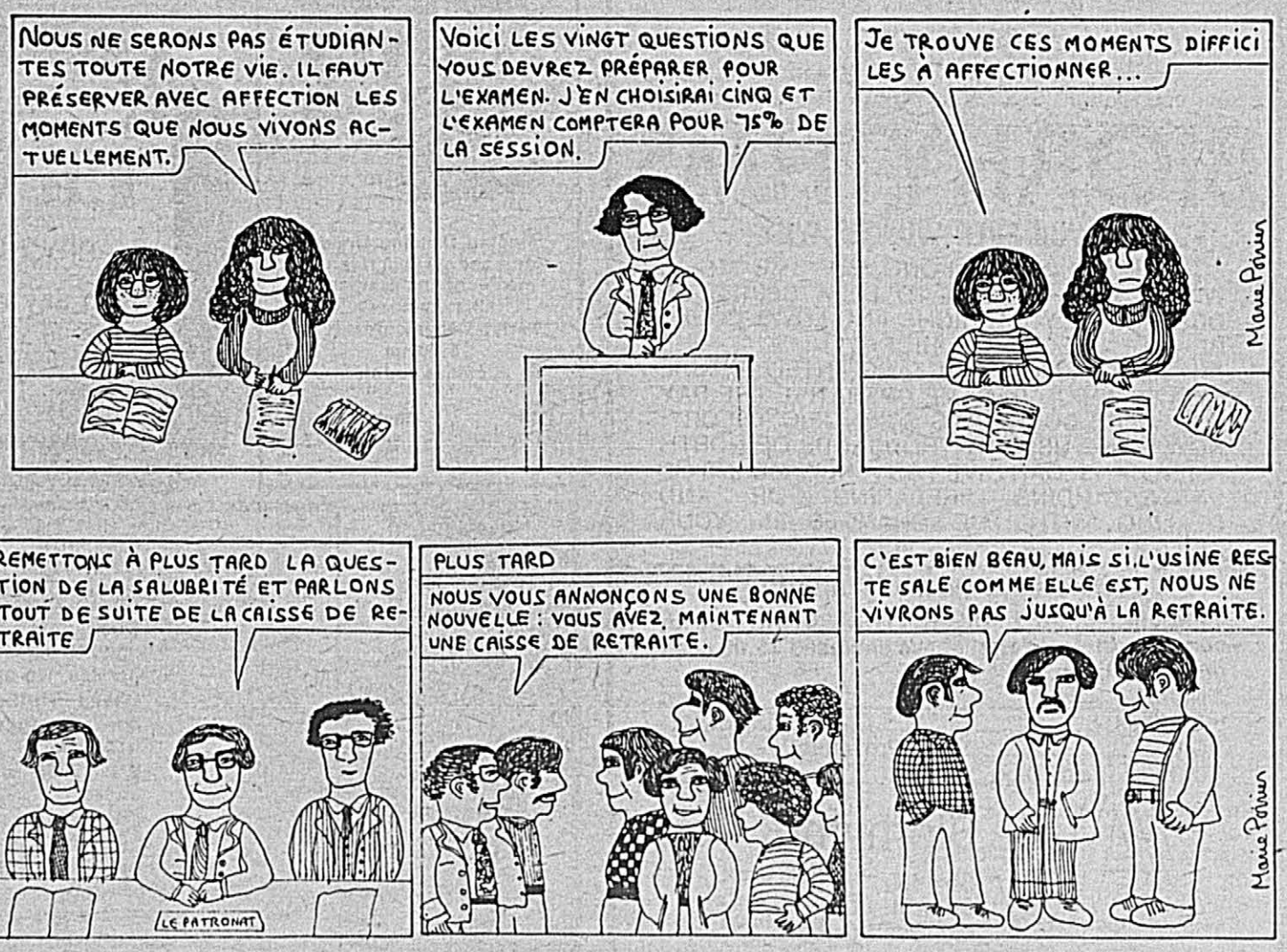
We protest the criticism of the design of OM '76 as being unrealistic. Our layout closely parallels that of the excellent '75 edition, and was finished in consultation with Taylor and Sandiford.

OM '74 required ten months of uninterrupted work to complete, and the artistically superior '75 book took twelve. Especially considering that no work was done on the '76 book prior to Augenstern's appointment, it is unrealistic that very much more could have been accomplished in the 90 to 120 days during which we were allowed to work without obstruction.

Michael Augenstern,
Editor-in-Chief.
Debra Fogel,
Associate Editor and
Signing Officer.
Patrick Guilhen,
Photography Editor.
Rachel Onofreyo,
Assistant Editor.
Francesca Profili,
Graphics Editor.
Carole Stephens,
Assistant Editor.

la tribune

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Montreal, Quebec

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Board of Governors...

continued from page 11

• they generally belong to a slew of exclusive clubs. In Montreal, the winners seem to be the University and Mount-Royal Clubs.

• a lot of members are past Presidents of the McGill Graduates' Society.

• most of them are Protestant - either Anglican or Presbyterian

• with very few Roman Catholics. Ironically, the 1923 Statutes state: "No person shall be eligible for appointment or election as a member of the Board unless he be a British subject and a layman of some Protestant denomination."

• and they serve on the executive level of large corporations: **Conrad F. Harrington**, Chairperson of the Board, Chancellor, and Executive committee of The Royal Trust Company and of Redpath Industries Ltd. **W.R. Eakin**, a shipping executive who is Director of McLean Kennedy Limited; Director of the Ulster Steamship Company Ltd., Belfast, Northern Ireland; and Chairperson of Fundy Shipping Ltd.

Peter M. Laing,

continued on page 32

ב"ה

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THRILLS

Rumours of sin rife:

Life in the Residences; an inside story

By Hilary Rosenberg

One wild Saturday night at a crowded residence party I heard a voice from deep within the mass remarking: "Whenever I feel like doing something, especially on weekends, I come up to the dorms... there's always something happening up here. I don't know if I'd want to live here, but they have some good parties". It's true that the co-ed residences host all sorts of activities throughout the week, but a closer look at residence life, up on the hill or at RVC (Royal Victoria College), reveals many less obvious and interesting aspects of life in McGill residence.

What is the appeal of residence life at McGill? Who are the people who live in residence? Do students in residence study constantly or immerse themselves in every possible party, or both? Are these students isolated from the rest of the McGill community? To get to the point, what is residence life at McGill?

These are some of the questions often asked by new students at McGill as well as by those living off-campus in apartments or at home. Sometimes students generalize about the types of people living in residence and the activities that go on there. Through a careful examination of the residence facilities at McGill it becomes clear that the students there form a broad spectrum of backgrounds and lifestyles and thus have chosen to live in residence for multivarious reasons.

Approximately 6.5 percent of the McGill population lives in the residences. These students come from all over the globe. In the co-ed residences, 51 percent of the residents are Canadian, 29 percent American, and 20 percent from various other foreign countries.

I interviewed numerous students living in the dorms about their opinions of the life there. Most felt that the dorm is the best idea for first year and new students at McGill from outside Montreal because it offers an excellent opportunity to meet people and adjust to the new situation. One student commented: "Residence should be designed for people who come from out of the province and are foreign to the city".

Most new students are unable to get a room in residence because of limited accommodations. The four co-ed dorms house approximately 850 students, and usually half of these students return in September. After the first semester this year about 60 students will be withdrawing from co-ed residences. RVC with 250 female students has a similar rate of turnover.

Many students enter and stay on in residence because of advantages such as convenience (i.e. prepared meals, practical rooms, and proximity to campus, especially at RVC), numerous activities such as sports, classes, parties, and entertainment, and 24-hour company. As one student put it, "Here, if you get plastered, you get plastered with a lot of friends".

Each of the five residence halls have their own distinguishing characteristics. RVC is essentially separate from co-ed residence activities and organizations. The building itself consists of an east (modern and high-rise) and a west (old English-style) wing, and most of the rooms here are singles. Weston pool is easily accessible to students living here through a connection in the buildings. Of the women interviewed, about half preferred RVC to the co-ed dorms because of its closeness to campus (and "I couldn't run around in pyjamas anymore"), while others would rather live in a "more realistic... and less restricted" situation. Commenting on the seven-day, three meals a day meal plan, some preferred a five day plan while others would rather "pay for the room and not for meals".

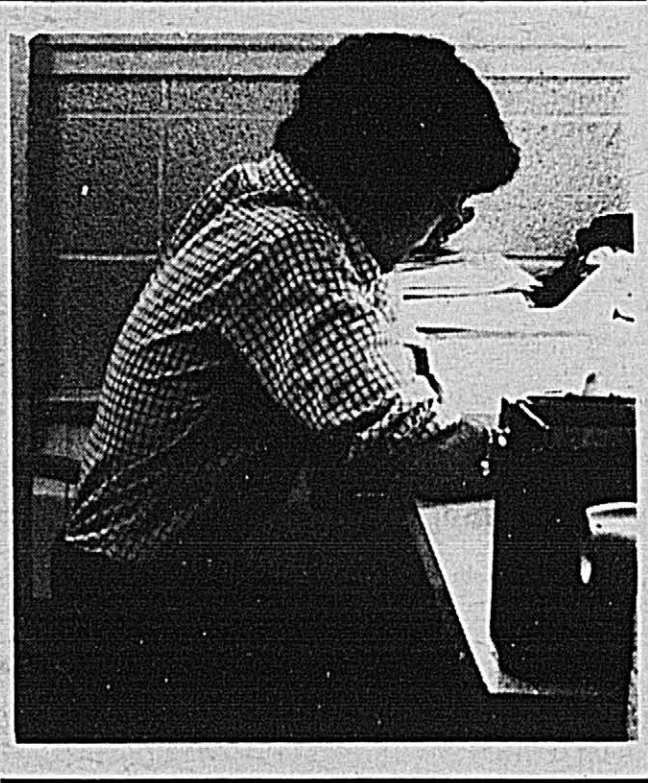
As mentioned previously, the co-ed dorms host a great deal of activity. Of the four residences on top of the University St. hill (Douglas, Gardner, McConnell, and Molson), Douglas (the first encountered when climbing the hill) is the most unique, being of an old, Edinburgh-style architecture. In Douglas, groups of three students share suites in which there are three single rooms and a common living room (sometimes with a fireplace). Also characterizing Douglas is its private dining hall and library, both of an old-style, very comfortable atmosphere. This dorm, for obvious reasons, has always had a very long waiting list.

Moving up the hill we find McConnell, Molson, and Gardner Halls arranged in a semi-circle with Bishop Mountain Hall, the circular, modern dining hall, standing in the middle. These three dorms have mostly single rooms, like RVC. Also, two floors in each residence have mixed female-male wings instead of one wing being male and the other female. Most students on co-ed floors like this set-up and wouldn't want anything else, while many of those on "segregated" floors prefer this situation to mixed wings.

McConnell Hall is famous for its extraordinary Viaduct coffeehouse located in the basement pub. The Viaduct, organized by Michael Ladona (a former resident of co-ed residence), offers coffee and good food at reasonable and off-beat prices (coffee for 26 cents). It is usually open on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights and often on weekends for brunch or dinner. Good music and fresh foods such as baklava, falafel, and bagels make a comfortable atmosphere and provide a break from the cruel life of studying. McConnell is also renowned for the solidarity of its fifth-floor residents who have formed a noisy pranksters' club called Ratzafratz.

Next we approach Molson Hall. Molson offers all co-ed residents the use of its basement sauna. The sauna operates every day, and Molson has set up a schedule of certain days for each sex.

Gardner Hall, set on the highest point of University St., is known for its darkroom, pinball machines (Molson also has pinball), and new coffeehouse. The darkroom, initiated a number of years ago by the Inter-Residence Council (IRC) (a committee of representatives from each residence council) is a great deal for members. To join, one pays $6 and gets the use of the darkroom and unlimited chemicals for the academic year. Anyone in or out of residence may join. Gardner has a new coffeehouse called Dangling Conversation, which has live student entertainment (such as singing, poetry reading, and instrumental music) board games (chess, backgammon, checkers...), and various coffees, teas, and baked goods. Dangling Conversation was organized by Tina Harmon of Gardner Hall and has been staged twice so far.





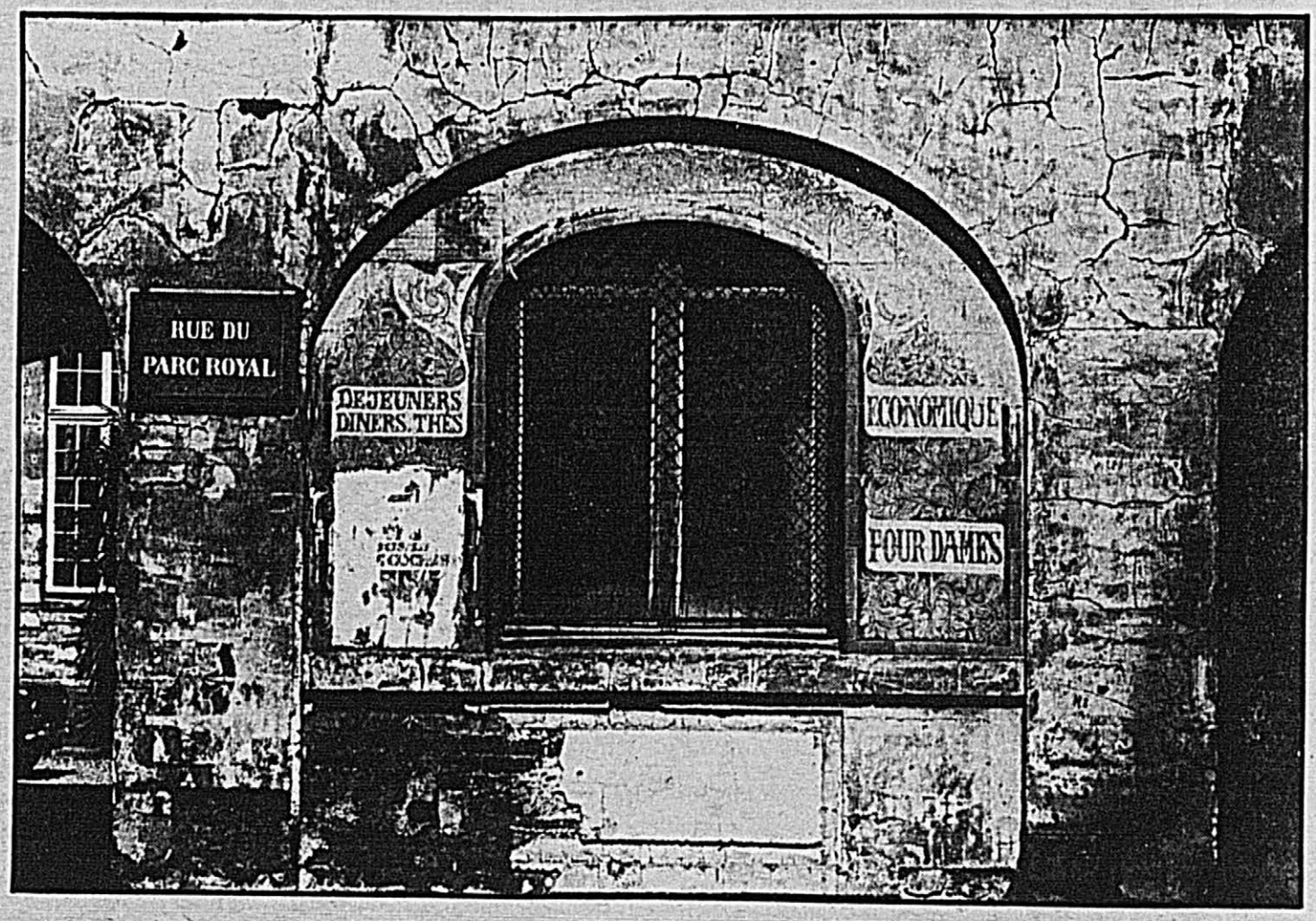
Sports activities available to co-ed residents include men's soccer, football, hockey and basketball and women's hockey. The newest sport around the residences is water polo. Also accessible to co-ed residents are day and night tennis courts, an ice rink, and Molson Stadium.

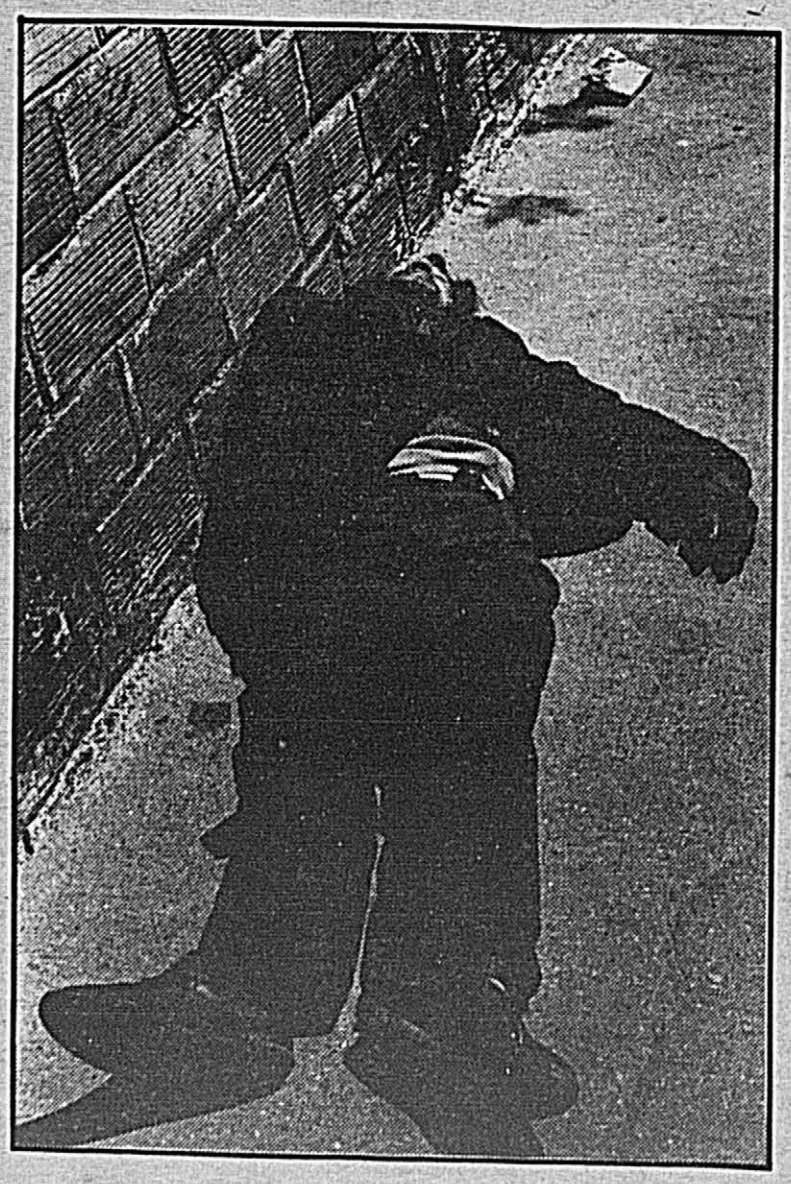
Every Thursday night, the "Detour", a disco organized by Doug Haydock of Gardner, opens in Bishop Mountain Hall. For students who easily grow tired of working after four straight days and don't feel like going too far, the "Detour" is a popular event. From 9 pm to 1 am, the "Detour" provides beer and wine at reasonable prices and colored lights to create an authentically "disco" atmosphere. The "Detour" is open to all McGill students.

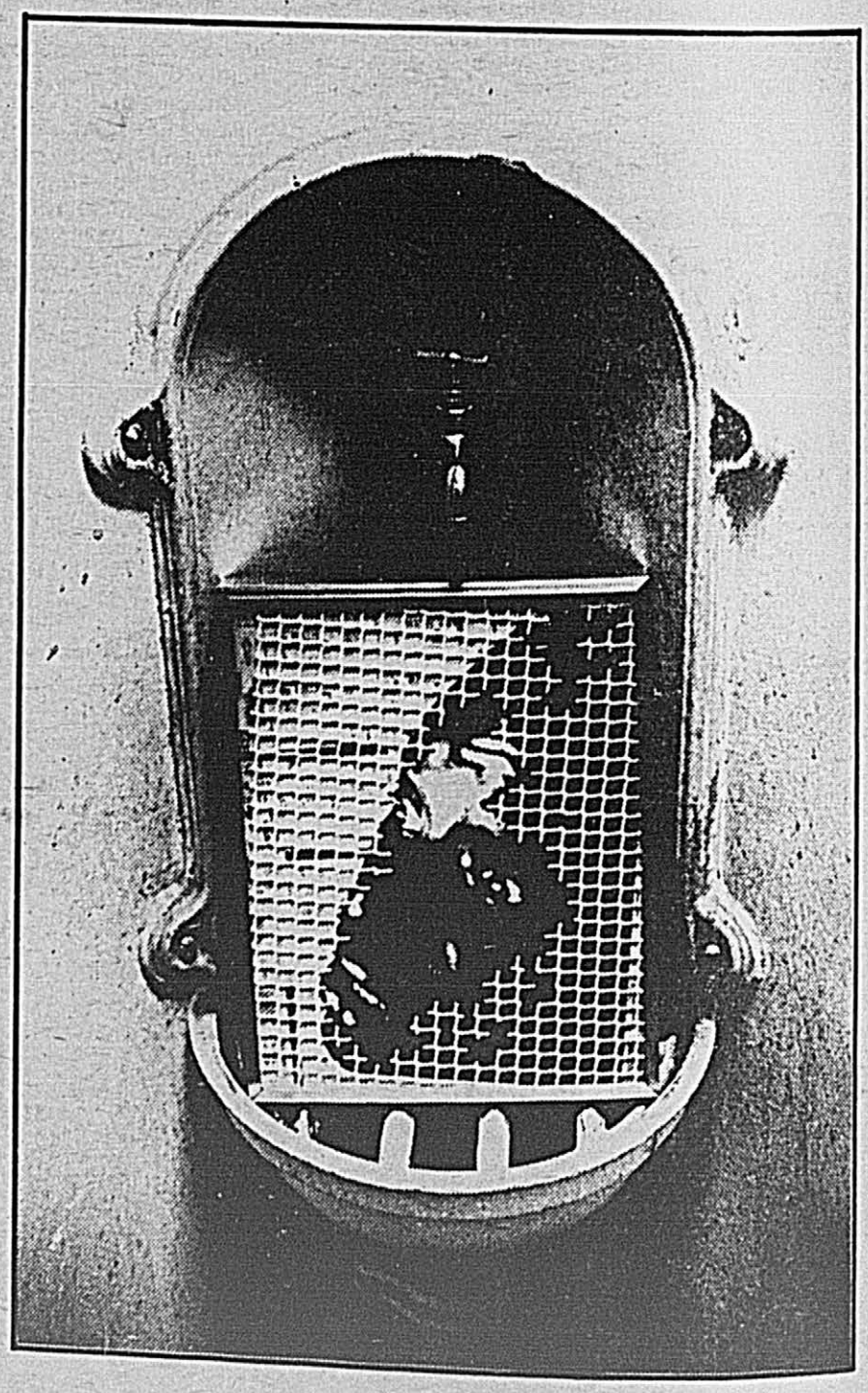
Residence councils organize other activities such as movies, lectures, classes in art and language, live entertainment, and weekend parties. Moreover, each floor in both co-ed and RVC residences often organizes brunches, dinners and parties. New ideas are always springing up both in co-ed residences and RVC.

Concerning day to day living, students have expressed varying opinions. Generally, the students find they've made many friends in residence but have also met many people outside of the dorm. Also, students in residence feel a desire to meet more people from the Montreal area. Common complaints from students are "I don't like the hill" and "I don't like water fights". Most find that the single rooms are comfortable and conducive to studying while some see them as "more a place to lay my head after I return from the library". Some students from Canada insist that McGill's residences are more expensive than those at other Canadian universities. American residents feel the price is lower than in American schools. Most students interviewed thought that they'd want to leave after one or, at most, two years. After all, the norm at McGill is not to live in the dorm, but McGill residences have a lot to offer for most students no matter how long they choose to remain.

Photographs by James Dervin

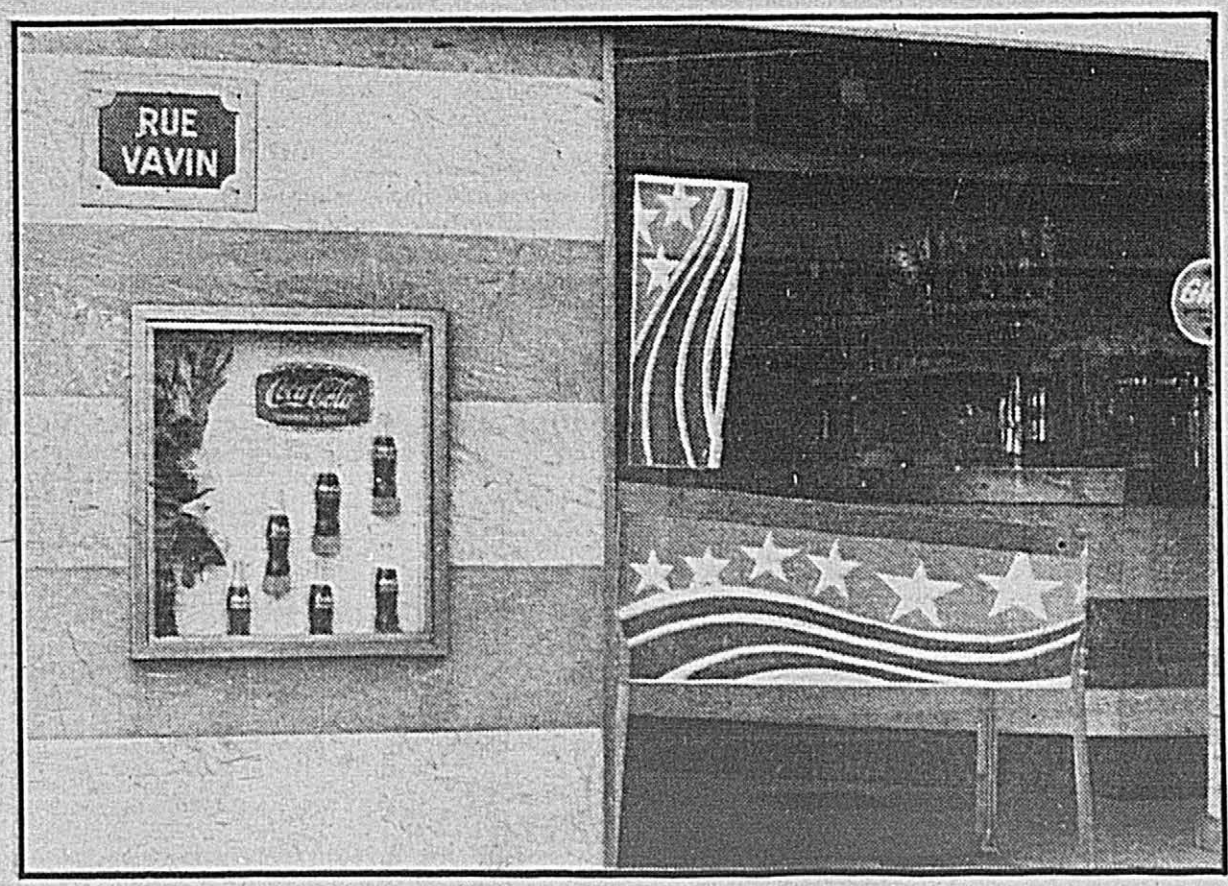











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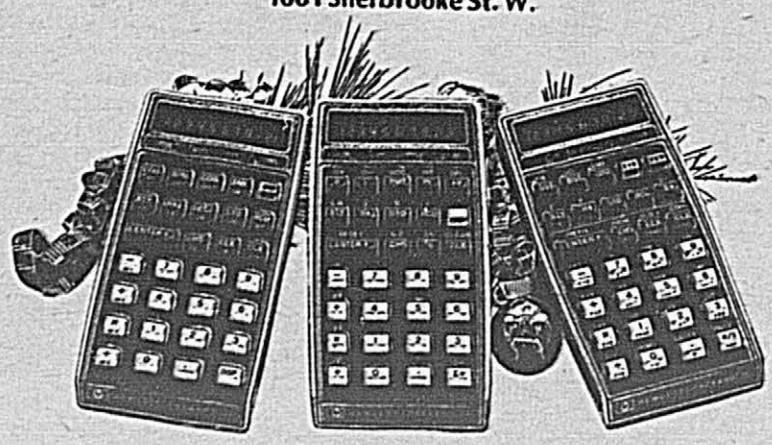
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Save Mtl

These buildings are presently threatened with demolition by Clermont Motors

MCM passes demolition resolutions at convention

By Marc Cassini

Proposals threatening land speculation and precluding residential demolition were adopted as part of the Montreal Citizens Movement (MCM) official platform at a congress held last weekend in the east-end Marguerite-de-Hajemmerais school.

Adopted was a proposal sanctioning the creation of a Demolition Board which would forbid the destruction of functional or restorable residential buildings. Delegates agreed that it would be necessary for an MCM administration to amend the City Charter to grant Montreal the power to refuse an application for a demolition permit.

A resolution discouraging landlords from allowing their buildings to deteriorate was also approved. According to this measure, owners who refused to maintain their property would be obliged to sell it to the city or to some public institution. The city would also expropriate vacant lots owned by speculators and sell them at either the municipal valuation or the lot's original sale price - whichever is the lower amount. Lots so acquired would eventually be set aside for public use.

The housing workshop also adopted a proposal which would empower an MCM administration to issue injunctions to repair where a landlord does not comply with minimun standards. Repairs undertaken by the city in the case of a landlord's refusal would be added to the property tax on the affected building.

Regarding urban planning, delegates resolved that public education would assume a high priority in any expansion of the planning department. This would take the form of local "store front" offices to disseminate information about the nature of urban planning and the specific alternatives confronting the community. Such offices would also serve as channels for citizens to offer feedback to proposed plans and programs.

Delegates also adopted a resolution whereby changes in the City Charter would include provision for district referendums on any proposed changes to zoning by-laws emanating from municipal councils.

Urban Issues

By Marc Cassini

A casual examination of Montreal during the latter half of 1976 would lead the observer to conjecture that the bad news far outweighed the good. Hope for a better future, if not illusory, is faint.

It is no coincidence that the bright side corresponds to the West Side. Snowdon, Côte des Neiges, and NDG, predominantly anglophone sectors composed of a cross-section of the middle class, wrestled with City Hall and occasionally managed to emerge victorious. NDG, for instance, has received Executive Vice-chairman Yvon Lamarre's solemn guarantee that a 2600-unit senior citizens residence will be erected in the near future. Senior citizens in Snowdon will also have a residence in a few years. Though such concessions just scratch the tip of the iceberg, a significant number of citizens in these three wards have on occasion exerted organized pressure on the municipal adminstration with positive results.

It would be naive to assume, however, that citizens mobilize spontaneously in direct response to oppression and poverty, just as it would be ridiculous to argue that citizens in Snowdon, Cote des Neiges and NDG are Montreal's most disadvantaged because they are its most vociferous protesters. In fact, with the exception of Westmount, Town of Mount Royal, the north end and the suburbs, they are likely the most affluent. It is the island's poorest districts—St. Henri, Pointe St. Charles, and Pointe-aux-Trembles—and, to a lesser degree, the predominantly francophone working class wards east of St. Lawrence Boulevard that, in relative silence, suffer most from the effects of urban mismanagement. These areas are subject to the most harrowing examples of residential demolition, land speculation and development, rent increase, suspension of safety and social services and corporate-landlord profiteering.

The few cases which are reported in the media illustrate the extent to which injustice reigns in these parts of the city. For the third consecutive year, L'Association pour la Défense des Droits Sociaux (ADDS) advocated that welfare recipients and old-age pensioners refuse to pay the municipal water tax. The tax has been called a regressive levy because it taxes low-income individuals at a higher rate than the middle and upper sectors of the city. Of the citizens who heeded the ADDS call, only those who have little or nothing to lose will be exempted from property seizure.

Several months ago, tenants occupying 47 low-rental ($60-$75) flats owned by Clermont Motors on St. Denis Street received eviction notices. The tenants protested to the Quebec Rental Board. The final decision favoured the proprietor's wish to demolish the flats in order to convert the land into a parking lot. The most inexpensive rents that the evicted tenants have been able to find in the area are in the $130 per month range. There are countless cases like these, and still more that are never brought to public attention. Publicity depends, for the most part, upon directed organization.

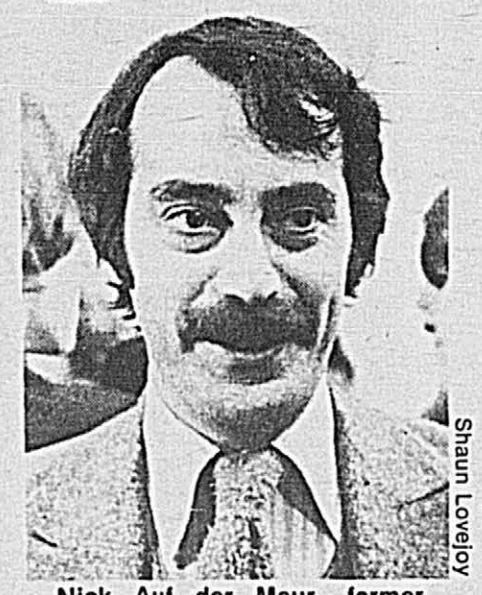
The mobilization of citizens in Snowdon, Cote des Neiges and NDG has largely owed its existence to the MCM which, incidentally, captured all three wards in the last municipal election. MCM councillors have served their constituents well.


Eva Friede

Yvon Lamarre, one of Drap's right-hand henchmen


Eva Friede

Arnold Bennett, MCM councillor for NDG and former Daily hack


Shaun Lovejoy

Nick Auf der Maur, former MCM councillor and Democratic Alliance MNA candidate

Common sense dictates to some that an elected MCM councillor or two in every ward would end all injustice. With a PQ government in power at the provincial level, many MCM supporters feel that social reform at the municipal level will be forthcoming. Though it is true that the platforms of the PQ and the MCM coincide on many crucial points, the tragic fate which awaits many Montrealers transcends party politics. There are certain prevalent economic and social realities which predlude reform.

To put it proverbially, Montreal, like much of the civilization that surrounds it, is at the mercy of various corporate organizations which buy and sell real estate and-or vend essential services and commodities with no other goal than profit and expansion. A real estate firm, for instance, like Marathon Realty Co. Ltd., which is demolishing its Laurentien Hotel, also owns 21 shopping centres, eight commercial complexes, 1027 apartment units, and 217 acres of land in six Canadian cities. Gaz Metropolitain will earn $7 million this year, which is almost 70 percent higher than last year's profit. This is a significant statistic when it is noted that most welfare recipients and low-income families in Montreal heat and cook with natural gas. Meanwhile, Bell Canada, an ideal model of a government-sanctioned monopoly, intends to raise its rates for residential phones by 9.5 percent.

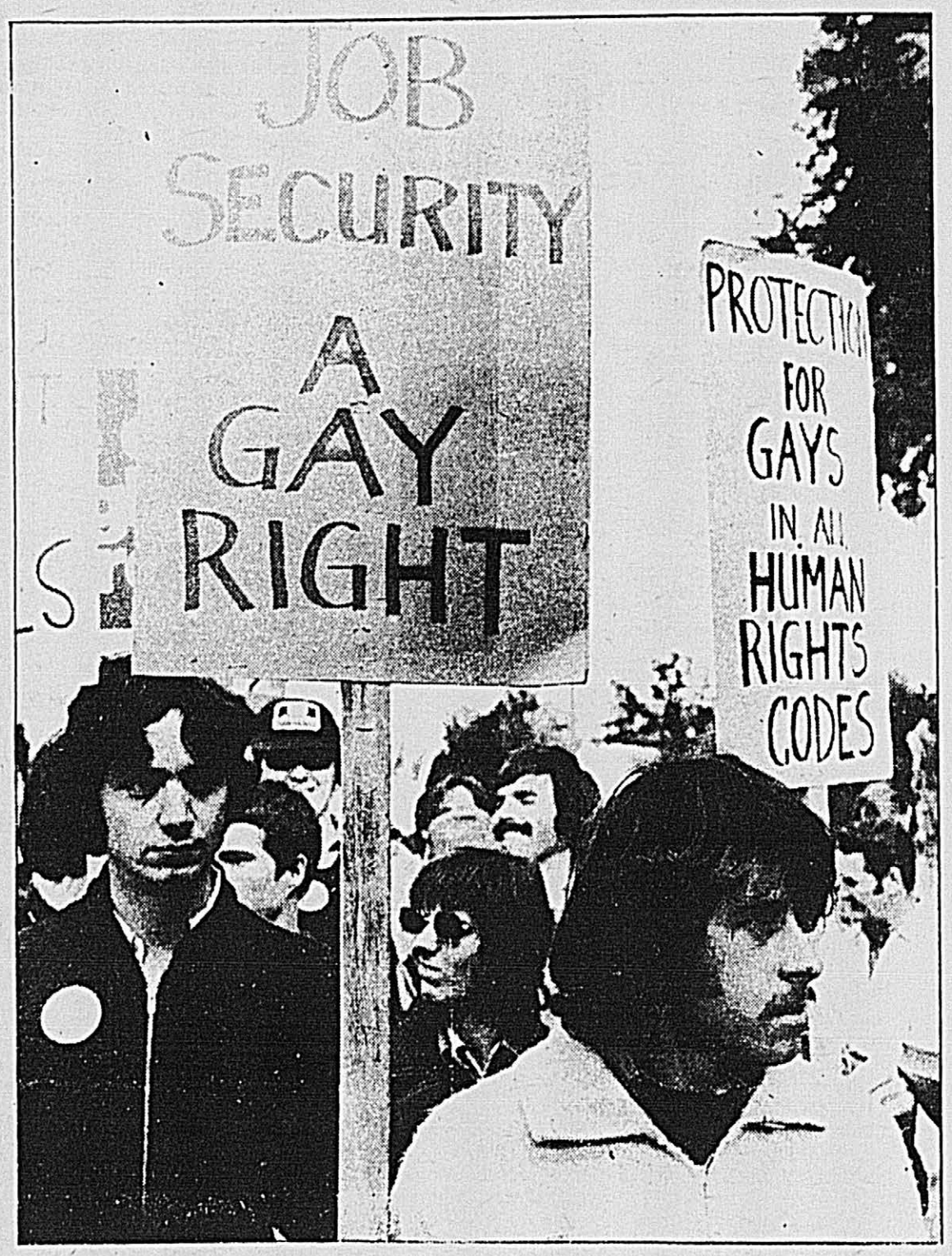
Montreal is further obliged to be "the lamb among wolves" owing to the Olympic deficit. The city has already lost its borrowing power, resulting in the postponement of the completion of a sewage disposal plant from 1979 to 1984 and of a water purification plant from 1979 to 1982. To complete these projects, Montreal needs revenue. Thus, it is in the interest of the municipal administration to encourage and invite land speculation and housing shortages in order to expand the tax base.

MCM councillors and supporters continue to blame the situation on the Drapeau administration "whose political decisions are based on the class interests it represents." The defunct provincial Liberals were equally castigated because "they did not want to interfere with private property."

This kind of socio-economic criticism is justified. But if the implication is that the new provincial government will or can interfere with private property, its proponents are suffering from delusion. And if the MCM expects to alter the "state of things" by representing the class interests of the disadvantaged citizens of Montreal, it seriously underestimates the pervasive economic and social control of the powers that be.

The annual rift which highlights MCM congresses between its radical left-wing and moderate social reformists is indicative of the contradictions inherent in party politics. The left de-emphasizes the importance of election victories because it understands, as MCM councillor John Gardiner phrases it, "That we still wouldn't have the power to make fundamental changes in society." The reformists, conceding the impracticality of the left, argue that the average citizen is intimidated by the left and are content with winning minor concessions for their constituents. The left, meanwhile, assumes an "all-or-nothing stance". In essence, no organization can support party politics and the middle class and simultaneously expect to satisfy the needs of the disadvantaged by effecting fundamental social change. Faith in party politics is of necessity a rejection of radical change and a surrender to the status quo.

Gays win rights under new law



By Stuart Russell

The gay liberation movement won its first victory on the federal level November 24, when the new proposed Immigration Act introduced by Minister Bud Cullen contained no reference to homosexuals. Under the old Act, gay people could be denied entry or could even be deported solely on the basis of their sexual orientation.

In the section entitled "Prohibited Classes", the 1952 Immigration Act barred admission to Canada of homosexuals, prostitutes, epileptics, and those said to be "living off the avails of homosexuality or prostitution". It also included prohibitions against those who have committed illegal acts involving "moral turpitude".

The exclusion of gays from Canada was an archaic restriction based on outdated attitudes which in the past defined homosexuality as "immoral", "criminal" or a "mental illness".

In 1966, the White Paper on Immigration recommended that homosexuals no longer be regarded as "undesirable types" in immigration matters, and that all references to homosexuals and "homosexuality' be deleted from the Act. However, it took 10 years before the proposal was acted upon.

Out of the closets...

The recommendation included in the proposed Act has not simply fallen from the sky—it is the result of a long sustained campaign by the gay liberation movement. This issue had been the most blatant example of anti-gay legislation on the federal level.

As early as 1972, Vancouver Gay Alliance Towards Equality had undertaken a petition campaign for presentation to immigration officials. The issue came to the forefront in August 1974 when John Kyper, an American gay activist, was issued a deportation order because of his homosexuality.

Under pressure from 'Gays of Ottawa', who picketted the Immigration Department in October 1974, Immigration Minister Robert Andras made public his support for the removal of all references to homosexuals from the Act and issued a special Minister's permit to Kyper.

Yet the amendment promised by Andras was delayed by the publication of the Department's Green Paper on Immigration, an overall review of immigration policy. It made no specific references to the issue, except for a few vague comments about the need for changing certain archaic sections of the Act.

During the spring of 1975, a Special Joint Parliamentary Committee on Immigration Policy travelled across the country seeking public reaction to the Green paper. Gay groups in several cities presented briefs.

In the summer of 1975 the founding meeting of the National Gay Rights Coalition (NGRC), representing 34 gay groups, voted to campaign against the anti-gay bias of the Immigration Act.

In the recommendations of the Policy Committee published last autumn—despite reservations by a minority of the members—the majority called for the removal of all references to homosexuals.

However, sources indicate that under the new Act it will be left to the descretion of the individual immigration officer to admit or deny admission to a gay person. The exercise of discretion by such officers is expected to play a much larger part than under the old Act.

...and into the streets

The protest meetings, demonstrations and petitions over this issue illustrates the impact of public action. Adopted at the founding gathering of the NGRC, the "public action for civil rights" tactics has involved large numbers of gays in campaigns for gay liberation.

The largest and most powerful activities of the gay movement in Canada have been well-organized, peaceful street marches and pickets. This is the best tool the gay movement has to educate the gay community that oppression does exist, who their real oppressors are, and how to fight and win. Public action aids people to come out and recognize their homosexuality with pride—a precondition for the construction of a mass gay liberation movement. Such activities also help to obtain support from significant non-gay forces.

However, the struggle for civil rights is not an end in itself—only a means towards a goal. Gay liberation represents much more than the simple granting of civil rights: its aims include the struggle against sexism, homophobia (the irrational fear of homosexuality) and oppressive social structures.

Only a beginning

The move to drop reference to homosexuals in federal immigration legislation, albeit a historic and welcome concession, is only one step along the road to full homosexual liberation. Other anti-gay laws currently rest on the books. There is need to include the terms "sexual orientation" in provincial and federal human rights legislation in order to accord the same protection from discrimination to gays as granted to other minorities.

With an unprecedented victory under its belt, a central task before the gay movement now is to mobilize support for the inclusion of "sexual orientation" in the recently proposed Canadian Human Rights Act.

Stuart Russell is a member of Gay McGill, the Young Socialists, and on the Executive of the new Montréal group, l'Association pour les Droits des Gai[e]s du Québec.

Gay fights for job reinstatement

WINNIPEG (CUP)—"I'm not making a career out of gay liberation" declared John Damien at a recent University of Manitoba forum.

Speaking to students about his struggle with the Ontario Racing Commission which fired him in March 1975, Damien said, "My fight is for my own reinstatement. I am fighting for John Damien. At the same time, it will be for all gays throughout the world."

Damien was fired from a $25,000-a-year job with the racing commission when the commission decided he could be blackmailed by men. They asked Damien to resign his post and when he refused, offered him $1200 for his resignation. When he again refused to sign a resignation letter the offer was increased to $1700. Damien was shocked and told them there "was no way that I was going to resign."

He has sued the Ontario government for wrongful dismissal and conspiracy to injure him at his trade. Gay organizations across the country are supporting Damien in his fight.

Society has told gay people that they are sick and should be ashamed of their sexual preference for people of their own gender, said Damien.

"I don't feel sick at all," he said. "I'm quite comfortable. I may even be more comfortable than the people who criticize me because they spend all their time knocking other people and other classes."

Damien now works as a $6000-per-year messenger with the federal government.

Rank and File:

Women's group forces agencies to change sexist hiring policies

By LEWIS GOTTHEIL

Until two weeks ago two large personnel agencies, Drake Personnel and Dot Personnel were consistently discriminating against women clientele who were paying for these employment placement companies' services.

Application forms for female clients were radically different than those given to male customers of the adovementioned placement firms. All male clients were asked to submit a four page resumé, and were subsequently channelled to a special counsellor for "Executive and Professional Placements", while all females were required to fill out a standard one page formula application stressing typing and secretarial abilities. The women were then directed to a different "women's counsellor". Dot and Drake also knowingly accepted to fill requests from private companies specifically for women to fill posts at a salary level substantially lower than the pay level for a "normal" male applicant. The companies also subtly guided capable women to lower paying and less prestigious jobs in all areas of the labour market.

Fourteen days ago, the two companies were forced to change their hiring policies, due to a successful intervention by a new Quebec working womens action group — **Rank and File.** Rank and File is a year old 300 member working woman's interest and advocacy association which aims to defend the interests of women office workers, domestic workers, and minimum wage employees.

Rant and File filed suit against Dot and Drake before the Human Rights Commission in June 1976. They chargen that Dot and Drake were contravening the Human Rights Charter of Quebec passed in June 1975, which the illegality of discrimination on the grounds of sex, and confirmed the legal principle of equal pay for equal work.

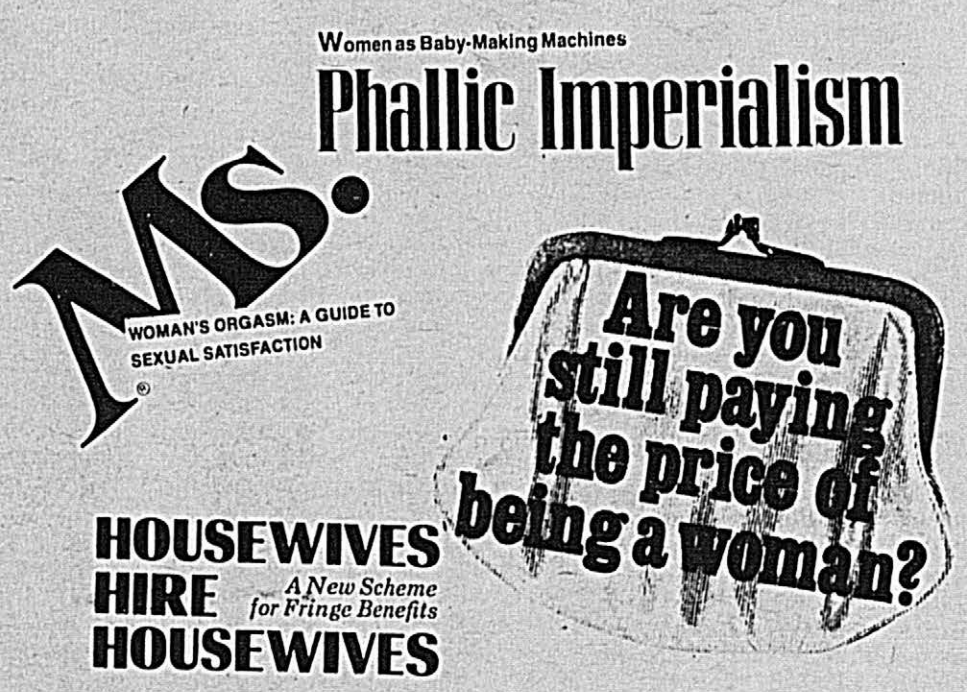
The Human Rights Commission, (HRC) undertook an independent investigation of Rank and File's charges and subsequently substantiated all their claims in a HRC report. The HRC ten attempted to spark conciliatory talks between the two parties. Two weeks ago the negotiations bore fruit. Rank and File and Dot and Drake Personnel signed a protocol of entente in which the companies admitted to their past discriminatory practices and resolved to undertake the following steps to correct their official procedures, within 90 days:

Dot and Drake will standardize all application forms, refuse discriminatory requests from companies seeking personnel aid, post all relevant sections of the Human Rights Charter 1975 in full view in their offices, and permit all of their staff to begin an educational program devised by the Human Rights Commission on the correct interpretation of the Human Rights Charter. The companies were also compelled to post publicly all training requirements needed for a given job.

The Commission is bound to periodicaly investigate the abovementioned agencies to verify whether all the necessary changes have been implemented.

Commission investigator Helene Mailhot said on Dec. 1, "That Dot and Drake personnel

continued on page 34



The Montreal Star

Women's movement 'middle class affair'

By Jennifer Robinson

'Feminism' has had the role of 'raising consciousness' for millions of women in the past 10 years. The 50th anniversary of women's suffrage, August 26, 1970, was a memorable moment in the history of the women's movement as thousands of optimistic feminists marched in the streets proclaiming solidarity and sisterhood.



"I'm betting on the dog!"

Despite the optimism of the early seventies, we find ourselves today with little more than a few 'equal employment opportunity' laws that are dubiously enforced and our collective 'raised consciousness' has had no major impact on the basic structure of economic and political power in North America. Since 1970, feminist radical activities have diminished both in numbers and effect. They have been replaced with a loosely connected network of women's groups geared to assisting women shat upon by society.

Bookstores bulge with feminist best-sellers, and feminist newspapers spouting vague emotional notions of 'liberation' have appeared and disappeared with monotonous regularity in the past decade. MS. magazine is one of the few remaining examples of solidarity in the women's movement. Liberation in the past few years has been equated with everything from 'beating men at their own game', to getting a divorce or a job, or to lesblanism. Early radical feminists called for an economic and social revolution to combat male power but the concept of the 'liberated woman' has been distorted to mean the rejection of cultural conditioning and the refusal to 'play traditional social roles'. Recently, however, there has been a rejuvenation of that original feminist question that was so well posed by Virginia Woolf:

> **"Young women, you are in my opinion, disgracefully ignorant. You have never made a discovery of any importance. You have never shaken an empire or led an army into battle. The plays of Shakespeare are not by you, and you have never introduced a barbarous race to the blessings of civilization. What is your excuse?**

What is our excuse for not having shaken our male-dominated society? Can we only plead a predetermined and unchangeable condition or can we lean back on a 'raised consciousness' a less thwarted

continued on page 23

Quebec: A Long Time Coming

By JEFF LAWRENCE and HAVI ECHENBERG

According to Camille Laurin, psychiatrist and member of the Parti Québecois, Quebec's membership in Confederation has inflicted a group inferiority complex and a sense of impotence on Québecois. Laurin speaks of independence almost in terms of a medical cure for widespread and personal malaise.

SCENARIO: A Québec cabinet minister puts a motion before the provincial legislature calling for Québec withdrawal from Confederation.
DATE: 1978?

In fact, this scenario has already taken place, some ninety years ago with a Conservative government in power, just ten years after Confederation was effected.

While the chant "Le Québec aux Québecois" is new, the nationalist sentiment it underpins is an old sentiment in new slogans.

The 1885 motion was quickly withdrawn, and has been perceived by historians as a one-shot deal. However nationalism within Québec has had many heydays, with different aims and different means but with the same sense of pride of nation.

A wider-spread nationalism caused Québecois to elect the Parti National, an off-shoot of the provincial Liberals, in reaction to the untimely end of Louis Riel in 1886.

With the election of Wilfrid Laurier to the prime ministry in 1896, Quebec nationalism seemed to ebb. The presence of francophone in the seat of Canadian government seemed to provide Québecois with an affinity with the federal administration.

With Laurier's endorsement of Canadian involvement with the Boer War in 1899, Liberal member Henri Bourassa resigned his seat, ran in the by-election, and returned to Ottawa as a renegade Liberal, espousing anti-Imperialism.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM

Henri Bourassa believed a Canada tied to British war policies could not allow the divine destiny of Canadian people to be realized. Because Bourassa believed the Canadian people to be two equal racial partners, the young Liberal has often been considered the first modern French Canadian nationalist.

Heading the Parti Nationalist, Bourassa was intellectually influential but a provincial electoral failure.

Despite a unified resistance to conscription in the First World War among Québecois, it was not until the election of Maurice Duplessis in 1936 that French Canadians were again to have a political leader around whom to rally.

With the election of the Conservative leader came the florification of traditional rural and Catholic values and the preoccupation with the political concept of Québec as homeland of French-speaking Canadians.

In the 1930s, Duplessis refused to abdicate any provincial powers to enable the federal government to tackle the economic and social problems Quebec could not hope to solve alone.

Nonetheless, with the exception of the Canadianism engendeving war years, Duplessis held power in Québec until 1959 when he died in office.

While Liberal premier Jean Lesage, elected in 1960, carried on Duplessis' concept of Québec as homeland, he saw and bureaucratized some important distinctions.

Lesage perceived an evolving Québec, destined for urbanization, industrialization, and economic power.

When Lesage was defeated in 1966 by Daniel Johnson, the Québecois had opted for conservative values again, this time masquerading as political autonomy. In the two years before his death, Johnson had done much to accelerate the process giving Québec the powers required of any nation-state.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEVESQUE

In 1968, with the death of Daniel Johnson came the death of a militant stand on nationalism from the Union Nationale.

Also in 1968, with the birth of the Parti Québecois, came a new militant stand on nationalism, often personified in ex-Liberal René Lévèsque.

Lévèsque's militance originated in 1959 when a strike by Radio-Canada's producers brought him into the political forum for the first time.

By 1960, he was a cabinet minister in the Lesage government, responsible primarily for administering the nationalization of Québec's hydro-electric installations.

Lévèsque had lobbied long and hard for the development of Hydro-Québec; in its formation, he saw economic and technical expertise becoming the property of Québec and providing the base for a strong political entity.

After the 1962 election, Lévèsque took his ideas on social democracy and economic autonomy to a group of informal advisors cum devil's advocates, the "St. Denis group".

The group was named for its meeting place, a rue St. Denis apartment belonging to Jean Marchand, then president of the Confédération des Syndicats Nationals, since a federal Liberal cabinet minister and unsuccessful candidate in the 1976 provincial election.

Other members of the group included a two-year veteran in the Liberal caucus



of the Quebec government, Robert Bourassa; La Presse editor Gérard Pelletier; Le Devoir editor André Laurandeau; and law professor at Universite de Montréal, Pierre Trudeau.

In October of Canada's centennial year, Lévèsque presented his party with a manifesto calling for a politically independent Quebec in an economic common market with Canada.

Its overwhelming defeat led Lévèsque and about twenty other provincial Liberals to leave the party and to form the Mouvement Souveraineté Association.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTI QUEBECOIS

In February of 1968, while Trudeau was creating a federal mania, a congress of the M.S.A. adopted a platform strikingly similar to that still in use by the government, and made the decision to form itself into a bona fide political party in Québec.

The next six months were spent in negotiations with the two political splinter parties whose independence orientation had captured the imagination and votes of ten per cent of the Quebec electorate in the 1966 election.

By October of 1968, the M.S.A. had absorbed these parties—the Rassemblement pour l'Independance Nationale and the Ralliement Nationale and became the Parti Québecois. The founding convention of the party drew 20,000 participants.

Independence as a realistic goal was effected by Jacques Parizeau, former advisor to both the Lesage and Johnson governments and economist at Université de Montréal. Parizeau drew up the economic plan for the independent society.

Although he was personally defeated in both the 1970 and 1973 elections, and did not become a sitting member until after the most recent election, Parizeau has since 1969 been the most important financial and economic figure in the party.

In 1973, the economist wrote and released a model budget for the first year of an independent Québec. This initial budget model underwent attacks by provincial civil servants; and resulted in a net loss of eleven seats in the 1973 election.

Parizeau's economic plan is based on several tenets for state planning in the financial sector.

THE ECONOMICS OF INDEPENDENCE

The Parti Québecois would expand existing state-owned corporations which operate businesses in forestry (REXFOR), mining (SOQUEM), and the oil and gas industry (SOQUIP) and would create similar corporations in other sectors.

The party's model also sees expansion and creation of investment corporations, such as the Caisse de Depôt, an investment fund overseeing investment of Québec Pension Plan revenues.

Under the plan, both co-operative operations and small and medium-sized business would be stimulated with tax concessions, government grants and provincially-supplied technical assistance.

Those private corporations wishing to extract primary resources from Québec would be required by a PQ government to process and manufacture the goods within the country.

Controls by a Parti Québecois government over foreign investment would be similar to current federal policy in this field.

In key sectors such as banking and communications, very strict controls would be effected. In other sectors, foreign investment would be reviewed regularly and controlled as necessary.

This budget and policy gained party-approval through the standard procedure used by the party. Policy recommendations—like Parizeau's budget, must be approved by a national convention of the party, which groups delegates elected from each riding association. Once policy is determined by the convention, it is released for use in election campaigns, and is binding on the candidates running for election.

CONTENT AND INAGE OF PARTI QUEBECOIS

The Parti Québecois has succeeded in drawing candidates in "socially conscious" occupations: psychiatrists, teachers, lawyers from trade union and consumer law practices, social workers, and most recently journalists.

The "star" candidates of the party have included Jacques Parizeau, Jacques Yvan Morin, a noted legal scholar and now education minister: Claude Morin, a former provincial deputy minister and a constitutional expert; Pierre Marois, a lawyer heavily involved with consumer and co-operative organizations; and various union, educational and academic leaders.

The party has attracted many reformer-technocrat types, but their style is significantly different from the Liberal party equivalent. Placing a heavy emphasis on consultation with informed laypersons and small groups of citizens directly involved with problems requiring solutions, the Party Québecois expends a great deal of energy in "participatory democracy with a heart."

Reasons for this approach may be the reaction to the uncaring image of the Bourassa government, the emotional fervor surrounding the independence question, and he influence of the leftist Montreal-based delegates including Claude Charron and Robbert Burns. One reason is almost certainly the image and style of René Lévèsque.

Lévèsque was originally the personification of the party. However, his failure to win his own riding and therefore to participate directly in the affairs of the National Assembly have resulted in greater public prominence of other members of the party.

PARTI QUEBECOIS AND ELECTIONS

The party's first entry into the electoral forum in 1970 was marked by a campaign pitch to English-speaking residents of Québec. Through a booklet "Let's Build Quebec Together".

When such a blatant effort reaped no significant results in the election, there was a temporary backlash against Anglophones within the party. There were comments made predicting the next election would be fought among French-speaking electors only.

The party did draw its candidates from the Francophone community, and did execute its campaign predominantly in French in 1973 and 1976. But, the party continued to reassure the non-francophone population it was a welcome in an independent Québec.

Each of the three election campaigns waged by the Parti Québecois was marked by different tones and different emphases.

The 1970 effort was dominated by a feverish appeal to nationalism. "Le Parti Québecois — Oui" and "La Solution" fit into the context of a campaign typified by the huge rally staged at Montreal's Maurice Richard arena.

In 1970, the emphasis was on demonstrating the party's ability to govern.

In an effort to display expertise and talent, the party released the "Budget for Year One", and Lévèsque toured the province in the company of a "shadow cabinet".

The 1973 election effort won for the Parti Québecois thirty per cent of the popular vote, but only six seats. Lévèsque had again lost his own seat, and the party's leadership was forced to re-examine election strategy.

The most recent election was "the year of the referendum" for the Parti Québecois. The independentists were promised a referendum in two years. Those not committed to this end were given the option to vote the party into provincial power and watch what they could do.

The result of this strategy, and of the seven years of building at the grass roots level resulted in a leader with a seat, 69 seats in the National Assembly, and an operative majority.

For over fifteen years, Québec nationalism has been politically defined in terms of political autonomy.

In two years, we will know whether nationalism will be realized in those terms, or whether it will develop into yet another political goal in yet another time.

Women's Movement

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endeavour on both the individual and social level?

This more recent urging for revolution is particularly apparent in works such as 'America's Working Women', a collection of letters, book excerpts, protest leaflets, illustrating the history of women's "wage labour, slave labour and unpaid household labour". The authors of this rich mélange of workaday life and labour, argue that throughout history it has been only too profitable for employers to refuse women equal wages and decent working conditions. This fact added to the age-old assumption still very prevalent in all countries - that housework and child care are the responsibility of women whether or not they work outside the home—leads to a "vicious cycle".

> **"The fact that women's jobs were so unpleasant and poorly paid meant that most working class women naturally preferred housework... [and the fact that women were responsible for housework and children perpetuated their seeing themselves as being used as marginal workers".**

Most historians of the working class, the authors claim, neglect women and explain "men's working class consciousness" solely in terms of job experience. But "women's history has reminded us that people's lives are all of one piece, that class and sexual relations take place 24 hours a day".

The authors claim that historically, employers have used cheap women's labour to fight men's demands for higher wages. By refusing to commit union resources to organizing women, and by keeping the union power structure in the hands of males, male workers and male dominated unions have narrowly chosen to fight their employers' strategy by opposing women's rights and need to work.

The Big Split

The women's movement—sisterhood—has split along two lines of thought. Some feel that "if feminism is to recover from its current malaise it must return to its militant roots and focus on the economic conditions that are of overriding concern to the great majority of women".

Others profess that "the women's movement is having a direct impact on people's lives—the way they think of themselves, the way they think of sexual and emotional relationships, of marriage and the family and of careers" but at the same time they warn of the danger of the women's movement losing its social conscience. Feminism has already become a middle class affair. "It could get so obsessed with orgasm, with moving up the rungs of the corporate ladder and with marriage contracts that it forgets about the (working class) sisters who are black or poor or struggling".

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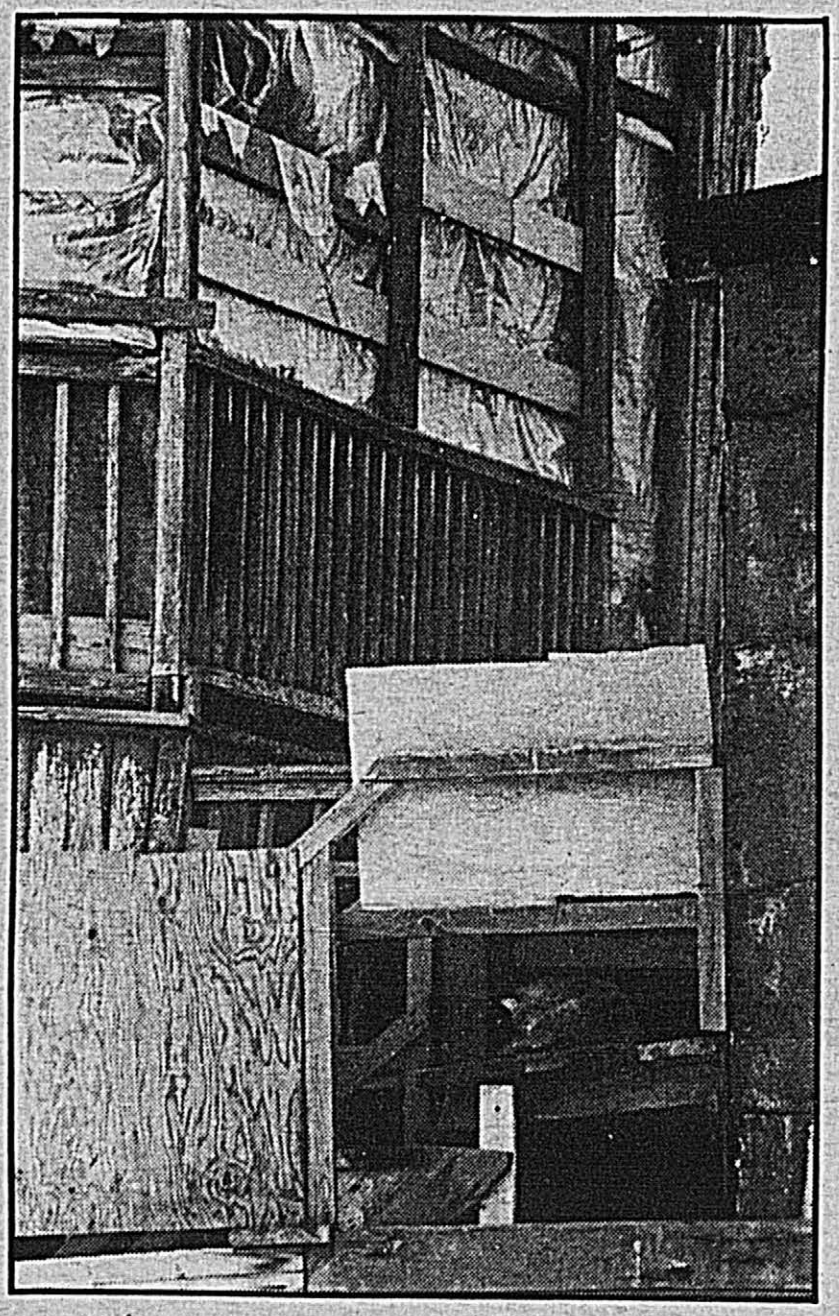
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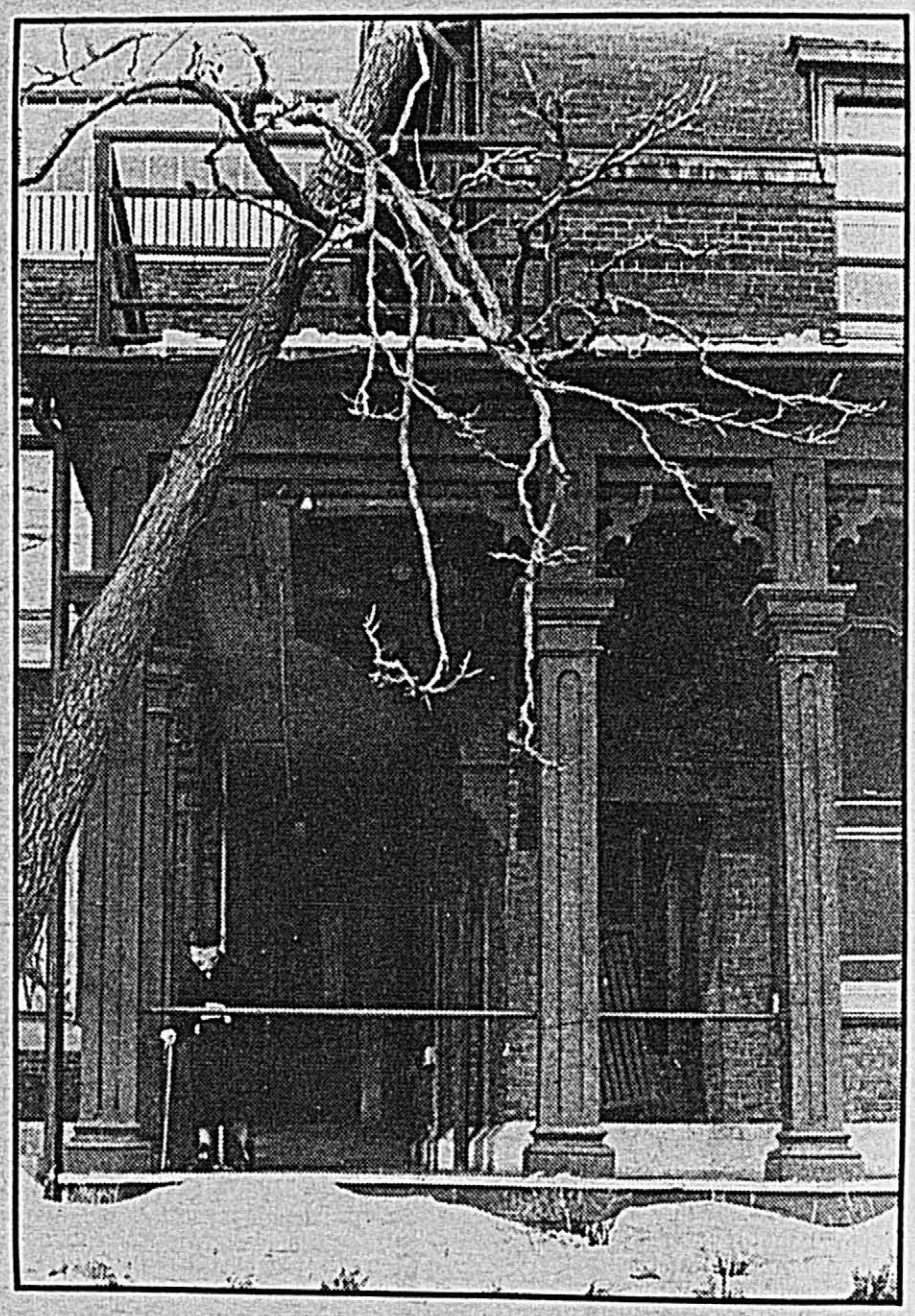


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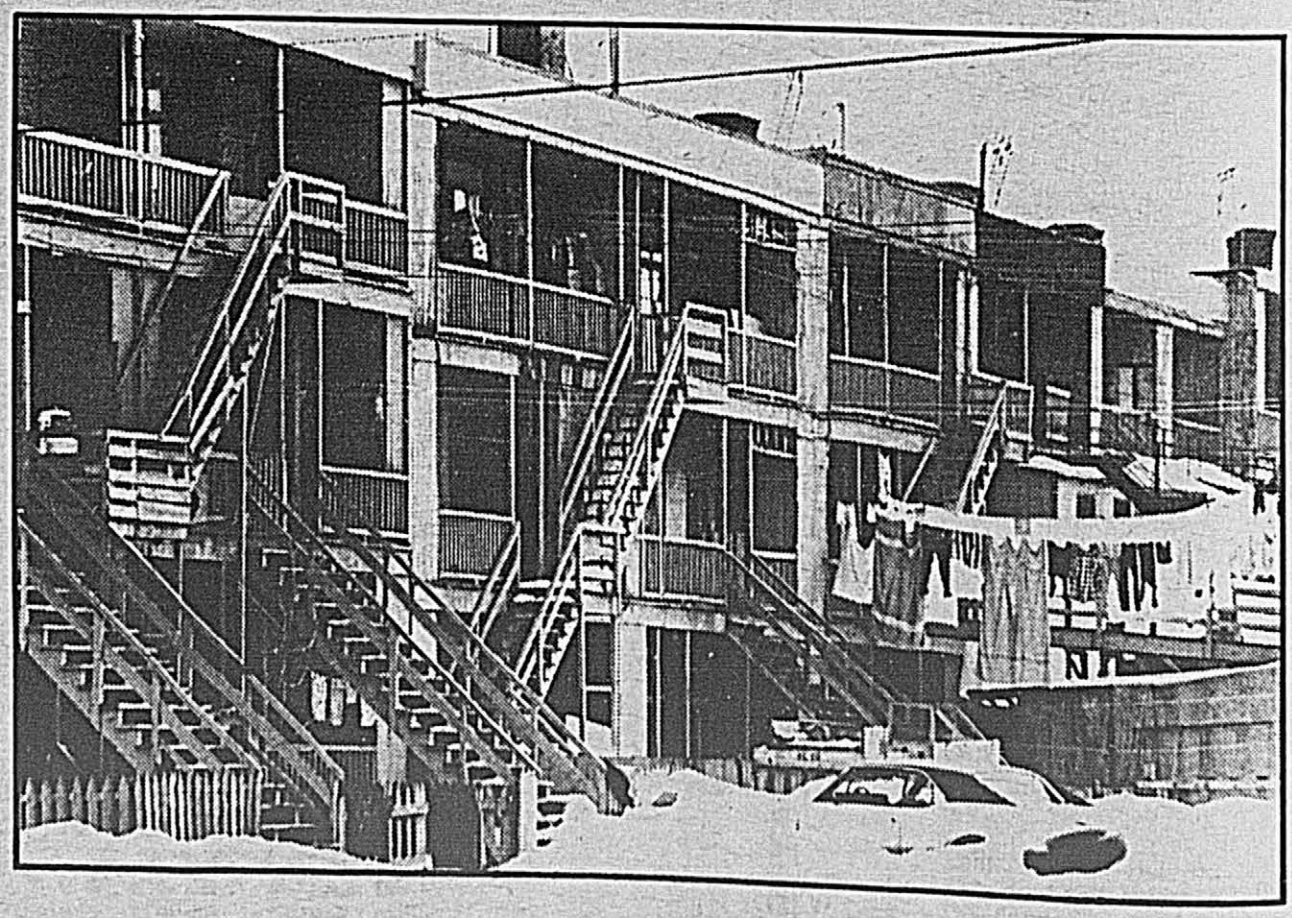
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Montreal Scenes

Robert Bellini



Le PQ, la révolution tranquille et la lutte des classes

Par Marie Poirier

Jamais, depuis la Révolution tranquille, un gouvernement québécois présente autant d'espoir de la part de la population, particulièrement des travailleurs. Il ne peut pas décevoir le Québec; le Canada et d'autres pays ont les yeux braqués sur lui.

Une tâche énorme attend ce jeune parti maintenant au pouvoir. Il doit régler le problème du chômage, maintenant à 10 pour cent, éponger un déficit d'un milliard de dollars, entreprendre les réformes promises et négocier avec le fédéral pour rapatrier certains pouvoirs au Québec.

Lévesque ne peut pas décevoir mais il ne peut pas et ne doit pas essayer de plaire à tout le monde. Dans la société, il y a des intérêts qui ne sont pas conciliables, comme ceux des travailleurs et des patrons.

Lévesque devra adopter une attitude claire sur sa conception de la société et du gouvernement. Dans notre système parlementaire, le parti au pouvoir doit oublier ses intérêts partisans et devenir le gouvernement, c'est-à-dire représenter toute la population.

Mais dans une société où les intérêts divergent, il est impossible d'avoir un gouvernement qui représente tout le monde. Cependant, au Québec, nos gouvernements gardent le pouvoir parce que la conscience de classe des travailleurs est peu développée.

De plus, un gouvernement devient populaire s'il met de l'avant un projet collectif, auquel toute la population se sent attaché. La Révolution Tranquille signifiait l'arrivée au pouvoir de technocrates et d'hommes d'affaires francophones mais aussi la modernisation du Québec voulue par la majorité de la population.

Le Parti Québécois a choisi d'insister sur son rôle de parti nationaliste. Cela ne signifie pas nécessairement l'indépendance mais de se présenter comme le parti qui redonnera la fierté d'être québécois.

Régler les problèmes économiques du Québec, valoriser le français comme langue d'éducation et de travail, augmenter les pouvoirs du Québec, autant de façons d'affirmer le nationalisme.

Le Parti Québécois ne veut pas faire le choix entre les patrons et les travailleurs. Les syndicats mettent beaucoup d'espoir dans le nouveau gouvernement mais ce dernier ne veut pas être associé aux syndicats. En tant que gouvernement capitaliste, il ne doit pas déplaire aux patrons et aussi il veut éviter un déchirement entre les conservateurs et les plus "radicaux" à l'intérieur du Parti.

La meilleure façon pour le parti de masquer les conflits est de trouver une idéologie qui tente d'unir les factions. En plaçant l'appartenance à la nationalité québécoise au-dessus des classes sociales, il a su rassurer les patrons et exploiter le sentiment collectif des Québécois.

Le Parti Québécois n'est pas le seul à avoir placé la nationalisme. au-dessus des classes sociales. Plusieurs pays du Tiers-Monde nouvellement indépendants ont fait de même, mais souvent dans le but de réprimer et d'étouffer une conscience de classe trop influente, ce qui n'est pas le cas du Québec.

Dans les sociétés occidentales, le cas le plus frappant est sans doute Israël. Cet état est né d'un élan nationaliste et de l'émotivité suivant la deuxième guerre mondiale, ce qui n'a pas permis de mesurer la gravité et le sérieux d'un tel geste. Aujourd'hui, les illusions se sont dissipées et l'état apparaît, avec ses différentes classes, groupes ethniques et de graves problèmes intérieurs.

Le gouvernement Lévesque saura-t-il éviter l'illusion du nationalisme comme moyen d'unifier la société? Oui, s'il définit clairement ses priorités, ses intérêts et ne laisse pas de doute dans ses intentions. Dans ce cas, tous sauront où le Parti Québécois se situe et seront libres de l'appuyer ou non.

Labour Notes

Compiled by Ron Doyle

The new PQ government is expected to bring about significant improvement in labour relations in the province. The appointment of Jacques Couture as Minister of Labour has been generally well-received by union officials. Although noting his lack of experience, they have expressed satisfaction about his overall qualifications. Couture is an ex-MCM mayoralty candidate, former Jesuit priest and an active community organizer in his working-class St. Henri district.

Guy Chevrette, parliamentary secretary for the Labour portfolio, brings somewhat more experience with him. Although ostensibly appointed to assist the Minister, Chevrette may ultimately come to dominate the department. He was a member of the Cliche Commission, an official with the CEQ and has a profound knowledge of the Labour Code.

Quebec looks to Sweden

Newly-elected Premier, René Lévèsque has repeatedly characterized his government as "a social democratic government, like in Sweden where 95 percent of business is privately-owned." It would be interesting in this light, to examine some important new developments in Sweden's "utopian society".

The Swedish Parliament on June 2, 1976, passed new labour legislation which will radically change the role of Swedish workers. Some have called it the most far-reaching labour reform advanced by a Western country.

An old agreement between unions and employers has given Swedish management essentially the same rights as Canadian corporate executives to run companies, decide where raw materials should be purchased and set price levels.

The legislation will now allow employee input into all these areas. Besides this co-determination clause, the new law will regulate three other areas. It will establish the right of negotiation, by which employers will have to delay major decisions until their implementation has been negotiated with the unions. The right to information demands that all company files and financial statements will be open to employee scrutiny. Also granted is the right of unions to take priority in the interpretation of legal disputes of collective agreements.

Gradual Retirement

A pioneering pension scheme which allows employees to gradually retire from full-time work with little loss of earnings went into effect this year in Sweden.

Starting in July, Swedish workers aged 60 years and over were able to cut back their work week to as little as 17 hours while receiving an income amounting to between 85 and 90 percent of their regular pay.

The income comes in the form of wages paid by employers for hours worked, together with pension supplements funded by a tax on employers. Workers have the option of remaining in the labour force until age 70.

According to Kenneth Brathall of the Swedish Government, the intent of the new pension scheme was largely social: "Doctors warned us that we musn't chop people off suddenly from working life, and the unions were strong champions for giving people a chance to adjust."

But the resulting program is suited to labour force requirements as well as helping people adjust to retirement, since professionals and skilled workers in short demand are more likely to be in the labour force longer, officials hope, if they can work less.

So far, an estimated 10,000 workers have taken advantage of the plan, and it is estimated the number may triple by year end. One drawback to workers opting into the scheme is that employers are obligated to slot in a "part-worker" once an older employee reduces his work week by five hours.

Assembly line ok

Conventional theories that car workers dislike being employed on production lines and prefer the group working experiments of Swedish companies such as Volvo and Saab-Scania have been counfounded by a dissenting report.

The report was prepared following a visit by six American car workers to the Sodertalje plant of Saab-Scania which assembles Saab 99 engines.

A majority of the workers said they preferred the traditional assembly line method of working and they also even claimed that Swedish and Finnish workers they met did too.

The Americans were integrated into groups of 18, working an 8½-shift, in a section where the task of each worker was determined by the autonomous decisions of the assembly team. The various tasks were rotated so that any one worker performs them all.

In his report, Arthur S. Wineberg, co-ordinator of the worker exchange program, and an observer with the team, concluded in the area of group engine assembly: "The American reactions were negative and ran counter to expectations." The majority of the team felt that the work imposed psychological pressures which outweighed the benefits of variety. They compared the pace of work unfavorable with Detroit.

Older workers stressed such factors as the psychological pressures of stress and concentration, and the pressure to maintain the work pace of the group. Mr. Lommerse found it hardest to adjust, and was the most adamant in preferring the way things were done in Detroit.

The Americans further claimed that, having discussed the matter with local members of their groups, they formed the opinion that the latter also disliked the group approach. Most preferred the more casual pace of the assembly line and the only advantage they saw in group working was that it was built around a four-day week.



Eva Friede

The new Labour Minister...



Robert Bellini

...one friend...



Stuart Russell

...two others?

The social roots of conflict in physics

By SHAVN LOVEJOY

We are so accustomed to viewing physics as a "pure" science, that we are apt to forget that it is blemished by the "unpleasant" and "corrupting" influence of society, as well as the biases of individual physicists themselves. Knowledge is regarded as all the more objective: the further it appears to be removed from real, concrete being, i.e. the more abstract it has become. Many people use this level of abstraction criterion to judge the scientificity of a subject, and thus regard knowledge in the domain of physics as truth, knowledge in the sphere of biology as fairly certain, and so on down to areas such as sociology, politics etc., which are often not considered sciences at all.

It may therefore come as a surprise to learn that the realm of physics—that hallowed bastion of objectivity—has for the past 70 years been labouring under a crisis the roots of which lie in an ideological intervention into its sohere. As an indication of the magnitude of the crisis and the ensuing confusion it is sufficient to quote two prominent physicists, Einstein and Eddington. According to the latter, "The conclusion to be drawn is that religion first becom· possible for the reasonable scientific man about the year 1927," the date at which quantum mechanics put all the physical laws onto a probabilistic basis. Einstein never believed in quantum mechanics which he though overthrew the idea of causality saying:: "God does not play dice." Similarly, for many years, the Russians refused to accept quantum mechanics since it seemed to conflict with their notion of causality. In contrast, the British physicist Jeans claimed that quantum mechanics would make man "free" of the old determinism of physics, and would make possible "free will". Einstein and Planck spent their entire lives trying to discover "hidden variables" which would reconcile quantum mechanics with determinism and thus, in their view, with General Relativity.

Specifically, this diversity of views centred around a series of related contradictions. These contradictions involved the most fundamental physical ideas and concepts most important of which were the questions of causality and determinism, waves and particles, entropy and order, quantum mechanics and general relativity: Did quantum mechanis overthrow the idea of causality? Was the universe deterministic? Was a particle a particle, or was it a wave? How is evolution (of human kind, solar system etc.) possible, since it contradicts the second law of thermodynamics, which states that the entropy (disorder) of the universe must always increase? Finally, is the univense probabilistic as implied by quantum mechanics, or deterministic, as implied by General Relativity?

These were the questions earnestly asked by the physcists of only 40 years ago. None of them have received satisfactory answers-not because satisfactory answers do not exist, but because physicists have failed to change their conceptions of the world to fit their new discoveries. And where their conceptions have changed, the change has been limited.

Often they have only borrowed from philosophy and ideology, not rebuilt their concepts on the solid earth laid by their discoveries.

To discover the roots of the present confusion, it is necessary to consider how science progresses. To use the currently fashionab le jargon, science advances through a series of "paradigms." A paradigm is not an individual theory, but rather a framwork in which theories are formulated, and in which they are tested. As one prominent 19th century thinker expressed it "The result the analysis led to, therefore, was not a resolution of the problem as it emerged at the beginning, but a complete change in the terms of the problem."



Eugène Mihaesco — New York Times

This process of continually modifying, indeed revolutionizing our concepts and categories is thus an integral part of any scientific investigation.

For example, classical physics, as first outlined by Gralihea and Neaton, encompassed many transitory theories during its era. 11 shared the same basic concepts and. together, they provided the basis for a view of a completely deterministic universe. But the discoveries which this framework made possible required a completely new paradigm-a completely new set of concepts.

Special relativity for example showed that space and time were not the absolutes postulated by classical physics, but were completely relative. Each particle had its own space and time. What was to one observer a distance in space, was to another a distance in time. The physiast complacently observing the world of classical physies without in teracting with it, was unceremoinously dragged in.

General relativity went on to explain gravity by showing space to be curved in the presence of matter. The recognition of space as a property of matter further required a change in the concepts of matter and space.

And quantum mechanics shattered the last remnants of the old classical picture. By describing particles by a wave equation, it put all the laws of physics on a probabilistic basis. Hiesenberg's uncertainty principle showed that there was a minimal amount of interaction that man can have with nature. The discovery of this famous quantum of action, Planck's constant, precluded the possibility of knowing accurately the position and velocity of a particle. The more accurately one knew the position, the less accurately one knew the velocity, and vice versa.

The observer was not only necessary, but was necessarily and active observer: to know anything required an interaction, and a change in both the subject and object. Thus, quantum mechanics required a revolution in the concepts of causality, matter and waves.

The failure to reappraise the old "facts" in the light of the new and thus alter the structure in which these facts "fit", can only lead to confusion. It does not however, lead to a complete end of the science itself — the present condition of sociology, economics and political science, where categories are borrowed wholesale from the ideologists, will attest to this fact. If a field is sufficiently subdivided into tiny compartments, and if the problems posed are narrow enough in scope, then a certain progress and understanding are possible. If however we sum all these subdivisions, and look at the subject as a whole, complete anarchy reigns.

But in physics, the same subdividing and narrowing of fields explains why the concepts of quantum mechanics' for example have not been reconciled with those of general relativity. The physicists alive at the birth of Quantum mechanics and General Relativity were unable to excape from the straightjacket of their former conceptions of the world. On the one hand, Einstein and Planck defended the categories of determinism of the old classical physics. On the other hand, Eddington and Jeans turned to the subjectivist categories of the old idealist philosophy, particularly those of God, Free Will and Spontaneity. The younger generation of physicists did not feel bound by those categories, but instead turned to then fashionable the categories of positivism, which denied the existence, or rather the knowability, of the subject and object, only acknowledging 'phenonenon' as they appeared. Since then, however, the field has been sufficiently subdivided that physicists in one sphbere no longer realize for are no longer concerned that their concepts contradict those of another. The debate has thus disappeared.

But how did these ideological categories of determinism in the sohere of physics, and "free will" and "spontaneity" in the sohere of man, arise?

Originally, philosophy was natural philosophy, dealing with our knowledge of and realtion to the whole of the world. This unified conception was necessary since, in its relatively low level of material production, society had not yet conquered nature. Theory was still pregnant with practice: man was actively involved in transforming nature. The limited division of labour reflected man's direct struggle with nature, battling to satisfy his immediate needs.

Under these conditions subject and object were clearly inseparable. The subject, humanity, could not regard the object, nature, as part of a separate, unconnected realm. The qualities of nature were qualities he found in himself or at least were those of knowable deities and spirits.

As the productive forces advanced, the result of increasing organization and division of labour, and of technologocal innovations, the gulf between the producers and those who directed the production process became larger and larger.

This gulf, based on a class division of society was reflected in the sphere of knowledge. Increasingly, philosophy came to study the subjective side of the subject-object relation people ideas, God, etc.); Physics was delegated the investigation of the objective side, with became increasingly asparated from the subject.

Within physics, this process of separation, gradually stripped matter of all subject qualities. When matter is stripped of the subjective qualities of colour, heat, sound, etc., (each modern of motion of unsolve clues or waves) we are left with motion, lenght, mass and shape, all of which seem to be absolute qualihes, independent of the observer.

Matter is left with no real (subjective) qualities, except these of members. But numbers are ideal, and hence abective reality vanishes. Matter has become unknowable.

The reverse process, occurring in philosophy, in the hands of Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Schelling and Hegel, left subjectivity with nothing but the idea. But the idea. But this could not be an idea for a human brain for such would tie it to matter, but is rather the Hegelian Absolute Idea. As materialism had reduced matter to numbers, and hence to idealism, so did idealism, by freeing the idea from the brain, to roam the objective world, reduce it to materialism.

Classical physics approaching its acme in the 19th century, as was capitalism, sat on such contradictions. Under these conditions, the ideas of physics and philosophy were perfectly suited to their task. The hidden philosophy of physics-mechanical materialism—had seemingly achieved of overpopulation over which the capitalist had no control. No sooner had he subordinated nature to his purposes in one sphere, when it would seem to strike back with an vengance in another. If another. If people were controlling the machine (nature) than how was it that the same of these indivual controllers could equal anarchy of production, when people appeared as slaves of nature.

The very foundations of physics, as we have seen, were simultaneously being rocked by a similar contradiction. "Absolute" laws were not really absolute and all, but rather dependent on the observer. The laws of relativity undermined the physicts' complacency, since it destroyed the possibility of detaching man completely from nature,

continued on page 32

Immigration: Fickle economy swings the doors both ways



By Larry Black

Approximately two weeks ago, the Federal Government released its proposals for a revised immigration policy, one which will effectively set quotas on the volume of immigrants far below existing levels. The inspiration and rationale for the move comes from a report released early this summer by the Science Council of Canada, although immigration levels have been consistently cut back over the past few years by various non-legislative means.

The Council Report earnestly reviews the problems facing Canada in the tight years to come, and concedes that we in fact have some sort of responsibility towards the predicament of the rest of the world. The Report concludes with a "New Approach" to Canada's global relationship - Canada can best help alleviate the world population problem by exporting food, other goods and technology rather than by permitting uncontrolled immigration.

Labelling the new restrictions on immigration "racist", leaves the labeller open to all sorts of "common sense" arguments: how can a document which recognizes the higher ideals of feeding a starving world and conserving dwindling energy reserves be anything but a progressive piece of popular legislation? I mean, you just can't call a group racist if they're proposing to close the door on *all* races so that we Canadians can continue to till the soil of the world's breadbasket.

Racism conjures up images very different from those of hoarding a big, wealthy country for ourselves at the expense of the world's dispossessed. The Government is no longer proposing to keep out ("unskilled") Third World types in favour of admitting ("self-sustaining") Western Europeans and white Commonwealth citizens. But the new restrictions, which will keep numbers down to around 50,000 a year, carry an equally sinister and dishonest rationale, one which claims we will realize our commitments to the rest of the world by feeding it, without suggesting any means to effect this.

"Canada", the Report declares, "can never solve the world problem of overpopulation. An effective international role is more likely to consist of exporting food than of attracting large scale immigration". Where this grand design falls short is on precisely how the "consumer" in this model - the Third World - is going to be able to meet their end of the market obligation, i.e. paying for the food, goods and technology.

Since the Report is somewhat hazy on this point, we have to assume one of two things is to happen. One scenario depicts Canada making a lot of money ("improving our balance of payments situation") from global food shortages, extracting even more from its neo-colonial relationships with Third World countries than it already does.

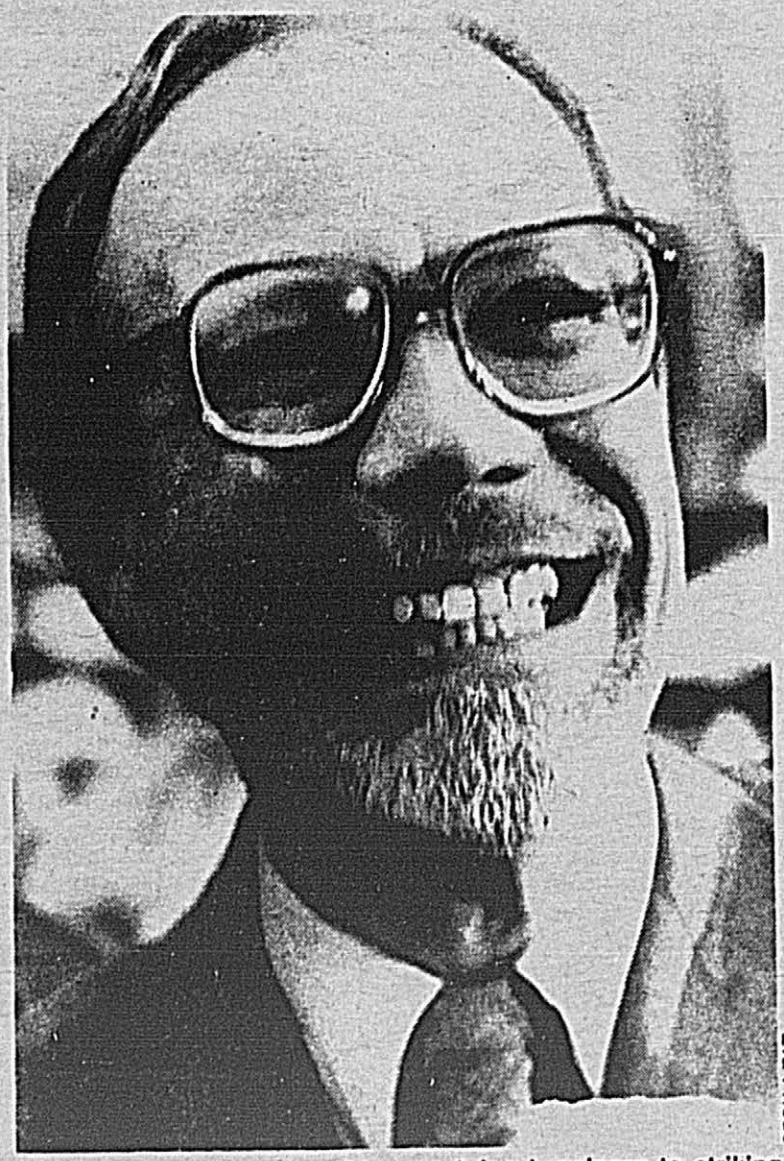
The other possibility is that the Federal Government will somehow interfere with Canadian agriculture on an obviously unprecedented scale and convince farmers to give away their grain and produce, so that Canada can export it and fulfill its new commitment to the world.

Judging from present trends, that level of intervention is impossible. Scenario number one, with all its nasty implications about our level of altruism, is a lot more than probable.

And the Council disposes with much more than the crisis in world food production in a similarly ambiguous manner. Propping up Canada's flimsy

continued on page 34

Mediator named in Laval teachers' strike



Eva Friede

Jacques-Yvan Morin: can this man bring happiness to striking former colleagues?

Mediator David Soberman, dean of the Law Faculty at Queen's University, chosen by the two opposing parties at Université Laval, has a particularly tough job on his hands. There are still many points of contention between the striking unionized professors and the Université Laval administration.

The main issues in the 16-week old strike are already known: on one hand, the administration wants to control professorial activity with a system of notation, and a check on the orientations of departmental activity; on the other hand, the union is fighting for the right to full-fledged grievance system, with arbitration, and insists on self-governance in the elaboration of career plans, and the hiring and evaluation of professors.

The position of the two parties reflect two different conceptions of the role and structure of the university. One is the bureaucratic perspective, based on the notion of "proper" managerial rights, and the second is based on the principles of academic freedom and staff participation in the administration of the university.

Two major interests are at stake in this strike. The concept of managerial rights represents, according to the SPUL, the professors' union, the desire of certain administrators to present themselves as the real thinkers of the university, and to exercise control on professors by planning their activity. Furthermore, the need for protection against arbitrary decision-making stems from the union's desire to insure academic freedom and professorial control over faculty and working conditions.

Apparently, the real issues in this conflict have nothing to do with the efficient management of the university. The strike is essentially a power conflict; the administration's position had been supported by the "Confrontation" policies of the previous Bourassa regime.

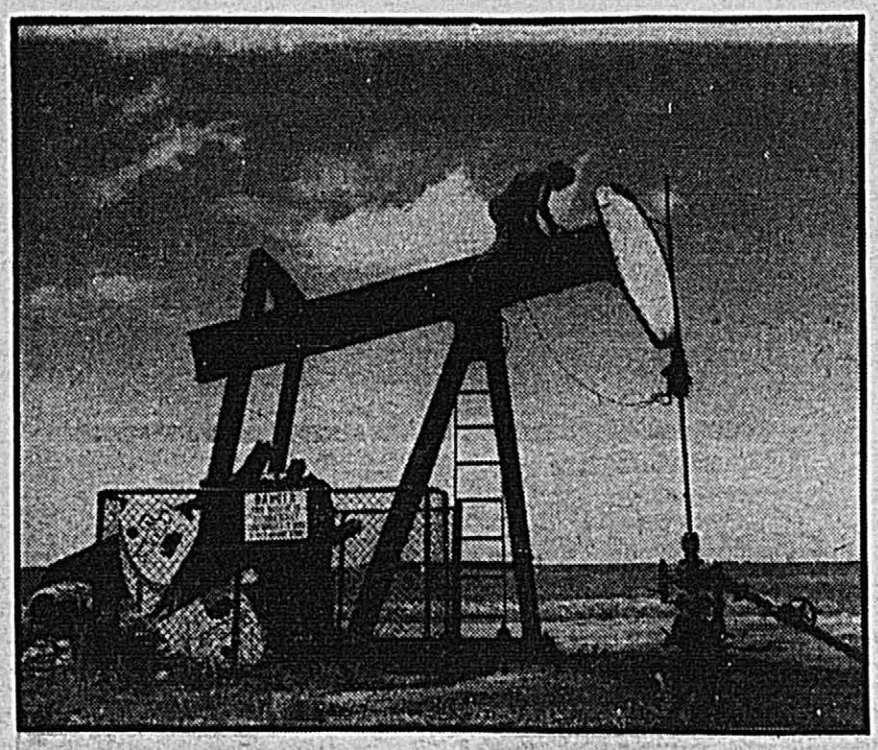
SPUL explains the administration's intransigeance in terms of a document of the Conférence des Recteurs et Principaux des Universités du Québec (CREPUQ) entitled "Basic Principles for Negotiating with Teaching Staff"). This document shows that the rectors and principals of most of Quebec's universities had agreed two years ago to maintain a united front in negotiations with unionized professors, to maintain their control of Quebec university affairs.

Meanwhile, at the strike at UQAM, government conciliator Jean Meloche is also hard at work, trying to aid the professors and management to reach a new settlement. The issue of "acquired rights" is a basic issue in the UQAM conflict. Founded in 1968 as a model in university self-government, UQAM is now the scene of an attempt by the present president of UQAM, Robert Després, to implement a drastic administrative centralization. He sees the university as "a battlefield between the administration, the professors and various unions".

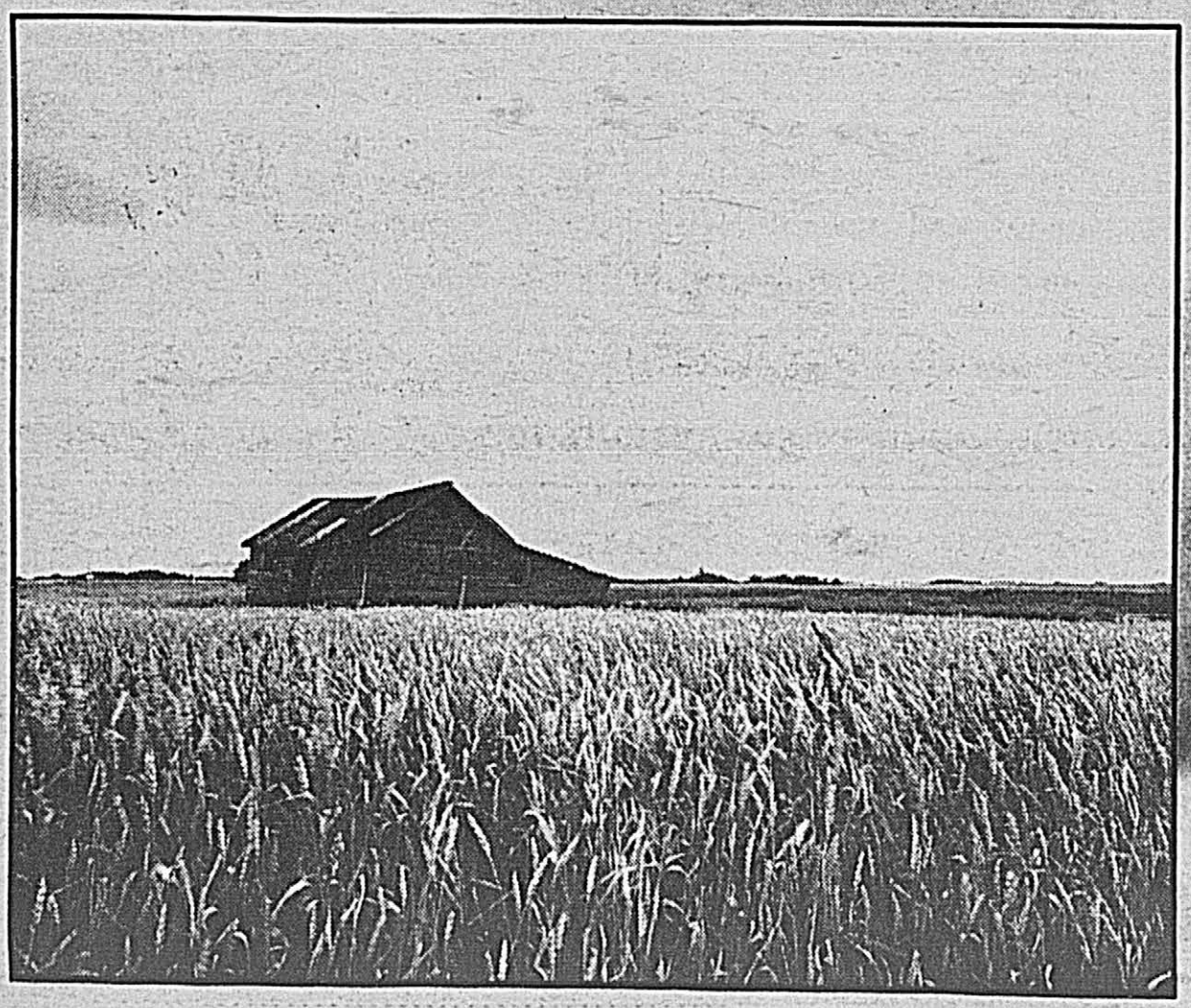
The three main demands of SPUQ, the Syndical des professeurs de l'Université du Québec, include the representation of professors on the administrative committees, and wage levels indexed to the cost of living, a right acquired in the last contract. The union has accepted the status quo in the areas of representation of professors in the Assembly, the power of the Commission of Studies and the grievance procedure.

The Administration has not yet responded positively to the demands of SPUQ, and still maintains its earlier contract package offer, which was rejected by 81 percent of 370 professors on October 17.

While the efforts at mediation and conciliation are pursued, 35,000 students are hoping for a new start in January. It now remains to be seen whether the election of a PQ government will provide a more enlightened educational policy than former governments, seeing that 14 of the 69 PQ deputies are university professors.







Photos by R.B.



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INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

Registration for second term

Sunday, January 23, 1977 — Currie Gym

475 Pine Ave. West

1:00 p.m. register for the following activities

Archery
Badminton
Bowling
Conditioning and Weight Training (women)
Cross Country Skiing
Get Fit — Keep Fit
Squash
Tennis
Weight Training (men)
Yoga
AQUATICS
Red Cross — Beginner, Junior Intermediate, Senior
R.L.S.S. 1, 2, & 3, Bronze Medallion, Award of Merit and Distinction
Leaders
Instructors
National Lifeguard
S.C.U.B.A.
Synchronized Swimming
Springboard Diving
Skin Diving

3:00 p.m. register for the following activities

Disco Dance
Folk Dance
Modern Dance
Jazz Dance
Social Dance
Aikido
Karate
Wendo (Women's Self Defense)
Gymnastics
Fencing

The schedule of classes will be available from January 12, 1977 at the Intramural Office, Room G7 of the Currie Gym. For more information call 392-4754.

*N.B. To those students who went through the frustration of long lines and waiting periods at the September registration, the situation has been vastly improved.

Graduate Fellowships

Applications for graduate fellowships are invited from candidates intending to study full-time in a graduate program leading to a master's or doctoral degree at Concordia University.

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David J. Azrieli Graduate Fellowships
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Application Deadline: February 1, 1977
Announcement of Successful Candidates: April 1, 1977
Commencement of Tenure: September 1, 1977

Please note that no other major award may be held simultaneously with either the Concordia University or the David J. Azrieli Graduate Fellowship.

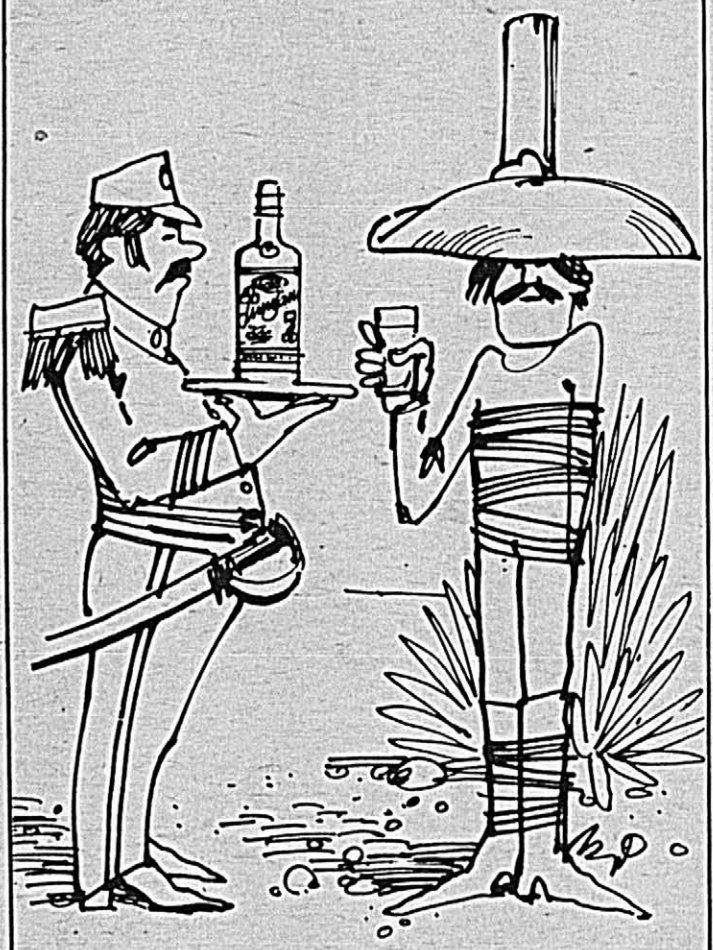
A single application form serves for both awards. Applications may be obtained from the Graduate Program Director of the department to which candidate is applying.

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31 years after Nuremberg

Nazi war crimes:

Drive to prosecute killers suddenly begins

By Jeff Kessler
CUP Quebec Bureau

Suddenly for the first time since the 1961 trial of Adolf Eichmann, a spate of Nazi and collaborationist war crime perpetrators or suspects are back in the headlines—in North America and in Western Europe.

On a brisk, cloudy late September morning, US immigration agents rapped on the doors of homes in Mineola, NY, Baltimore, Md., and Hartford, Conn.

When the doors swung open—one quickly, the others only after long, persistent knocking and ringing—the agents served legal notice on three longtime resident aliens. The US is beginning proceedings to deport them, on the grounds that when they immigrated across the Atlantic as "displaced persons" after World War II, they allegedly lied when they swore they had not participated in the killing of Jews and the commission of other crimes.

The action is the opening move in the first broad scale campaign in American history to root out fugitive war crime suspects now living in that country, and indications given by several officials here point to an imminent drive on Nazis and their collaborators in Canada.

Three weeks ago, in a tension-filled motel conference room near Chicago's O'Hare airport, a majority of the 29 members attending a five-hour-long emergency meeting of the National Council of Churches executive committee voted to seek suspension of Bishop Valerian Trifa from the council's governing board.

The reason: Bishop Trifa, head of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate in America, had been exposed as a wartime leader of the fascist Iron Guard movement, which spearheaded a murderous program against Romanian Jews in 1941.

Trifa, who is not a regularly ordained prelate, is now the target of denaturalization proceedings for hiding that background when he came to the US in 1950.

At Yale University's Slavic language department in New Haven, Conn., they have finally finished removing the name of V.D. Samarin, senior lecturer in Russian, from signs and directories, office doors and publications.

Late this summer, after a bitter, emotional departmental debate that weighed questions of academic freedom, Samarin, 62, was pressured into early retirement, because he had just been exposed as the wartime assistant editor and columnist of a collaborationist newspaper in German-occupied Russia. Samarin's articles profusely praised Hitler; welcomed the Nazi "liberators", proselytized on the "joy" of performing slave labour and incited mistreatment of Jews.

In Düsseldörf, West Germany, 14 elderly men and women, including a recently deported 57-Year-old former housewife from Queens, NY, file daily into a second-floor courtroom in the dingy Criminal Justice Building.

There, in "The last of the war crimes trials", they listen, as they have been listening for nearly a year, while 30 of the scheduled 250 witnesses use such words as "beasts' and "sadists" to describe the 14 accused of helping run the Nazis' notorious Majdanek concentration camp near Lublin, Poland. There, 250,000 men, women, and children died or were murdered.

In Rome, last weekend, as several hundred persons wept, waved signs and shouted protests outside a military hospital, 50 demonstrators broke through a ring of security guards, into the hospital foyer.

Only a line of machinegun-bearing guards inside the hospital prevented them from storming upstairs to the ward where a frail, terminally-ill, convicted war criminal, Herbert Kappler, lay clutching the hand of his wife as she stood at his bedside.

Later, two of the demonstrators were permitted upstairs for a brief glimpse of Kappler, a former SS commandant in



Nuremberg, 1945. Suddenly, Nazi war crimes investigations have again begun on a large scale.

Rome. He played a key role in selecting the 335 hostages massacred in suburban Rome's Ardeatine caves in retaliation for the death of 33 German troops killed when partisans ambushed an SS battalion near downtown Rome.

Earlier this month, because of his health, a military tribunal voted to free Kappler for return to West Germany, after 28 years of imprisonment for his crime. The decision touched off the bitter, emotional protest demonstrations. This week, the Israeli government cabled its distress at Kappler's pending release.

Recently Dutch security police armed with a warrant, rapped at the front door of the posh suburban Amsterdam villa owned by millionaire Pieter N. Menten, only to learn that the 77-year-old art collector had fled over the weekend, after being tipped off to his imminent arrest on charges that he had served with Nazi SS troops during World War II, and was responsible for the murder of scores of Jews in two Polish towns.

By the end of last month, he was still eluding a manhunt, and critics were demanding the resignation of the Dutch Minister of Justice, who was blamed in Menten's escape.

There is no single or simple explanation for this sudden rush of events, or for the rekindling of official and public interest in the fate of war criminals and suspects.

Kappler's impending release stemmed from his deteriorating health. Issuance of the warrant for Menten's arrest resulted from a journalist's discovery earlier this year of Menten's wartime record.

Progress in the trial at Düsseldorf has been spotlighted because, with the time limit for prosecuting war crimes expiring in 1979, this is thought to be the last of a long series of such trials.

The reasons for the resurgence of interest and activities in North America are even more complex. The suspects now under the spotlight in the United States are not Germans. They are instead Ukrainians and Byelorussians, Lithuanians and Latvians, Serbians, Romanians and Poles—collaborators who sided with the invading Germans against either the Russians or local authorities.

They are accused of a wild range of atrocities, mostly against Jews but often against other anti-Nazi civilians and partisans as well.

When the Wehrmacht finally collapsed on the Eastern Front, they fled with the retreating German armies, and ended up in "displaced person" camps, generally in West Germany.

Many of the best-known offenders were ferreted out and punished. But hundreds of others escaped immediate detection because of a lack of records and witnesses.

Gradually, many immigrated to South America and the United States, disappearing into ethnic communities and émigré centres.

A few remained prominent but undisturbed. In the McCarthy era of the 1950s, their often-vocal anti-communism, their clamor against the "Red Peril", their campaigns for freeing the Russian-dominated "Captive Nations", left them seemingly immune from exposure or criticism.

What few charges were made by survivors of the Nazi holocaust, were labelled as "Communist-inspired", and were belittled or shrugged off.

According to a recent article in the **Chicago Daily News**, among the earliest hunters for one of these collaborators was an obscure Brooklyn dentist, Dr. Charles Kremer. During the war, he heard of the slaughter of Romanian Jews by the Iron Guardsmen, whose leaders included a "Viorel Trifa".

For years, almost single-handedly, Kremer, a 1919 immigrant from Romania, sought to trace Trifa. When he finally tracked him down, it took 20 more years of obsessed, fanatical campaigning to goad Justice Department officials and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) into moving against Trifa, who had literally muscled his way into a prestigious Orthodox prelate's job, taking many of his old Iron Guard cronies with him.

The **Daily News** article added that in the mid-1960s, researcher Charles Allen Jr. of New York, a leftist author and free-lance writer, became interested in the phenomenon of war crimes suspects who appeared to be living in the US with impunity.

He began digging into Nuremburg War Crimes files, US Army and Air Force reports and scores of other long-forgotten official documents, cultivating sources in Vienna, Paris, London, Tel Aviv and Eastern Europe.

During the next 10 years, he spotlighted—among many others:

—A noted German physiologist who had over-all supervision of the inhuman medical research programs conducted at Dachau—and who ended up as chief of space medicine for the US space program.

—A Lithuanian bishop accused in US Army reports of signing a proclamation forbidding Catholic clergy to give any aid to that country's Jews as they sought shelter from Nazi and collaborationist murder squads. The cleric ended up as an auxiliary bishop in Chicago.

By 1976, Allen's stature was such that he was able to play a key role in bringing about Samarin's exposure at Yale, and getting the INS to evaluate Samarin's case for possible deportation action.

Equally pioneering and persistant were the campaigns of a Yiddish-language newspaper in New York City, the **Morning Freiheit**. Because of its contacts in the Soviet Union and its open pro-Russian sympathies, it has long been derided by the conservative bureaucracy at INS as the "Yiddish version of the **Daily Worker**".

But the paper served as a conscience clearing house and collection for the word-of-mouth accusations that circulated for years through the US Jewish communities, whose members were puzzled and incensed by the longstanding indifference or outright hostility that war crimes allegations often aroused.

But, according to the Newark (NJ) **Star Ledger**, probably the most important development was the election to Congress of a brilliant attorney from Brooklyn, NY, Elizabeth Holtzman.

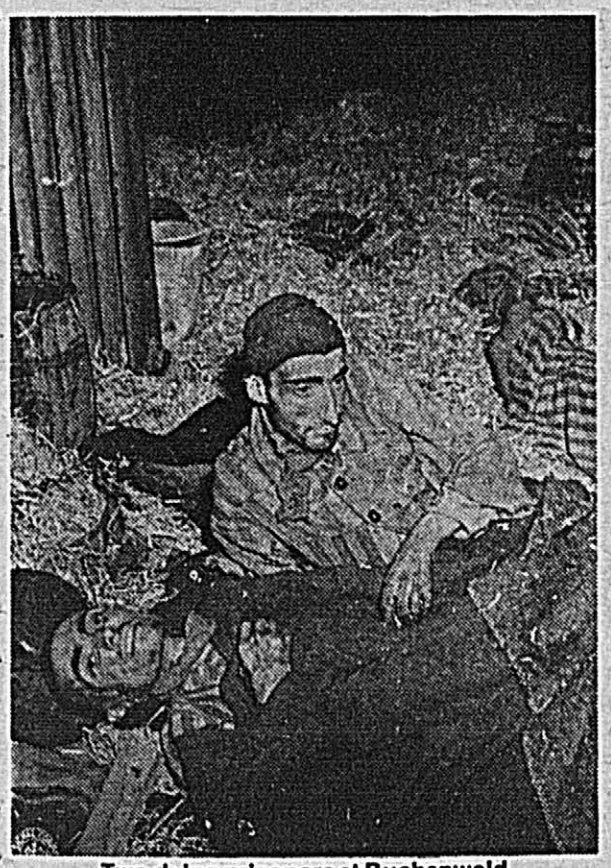
Appointed a member of the Judiciary subcommittee that oversees INS, she, along with fellow congressman Joshua Eilberg of Philadelphia, goaded INS and its new commissioner, L.F. Chapman Jr., into finally organizing a meaningful evaluation of war crimes accusations that had been made against scores of displaced persons who had come to the US in the late 1940s and 1950s.

With help from groups such as the World Jewish Congress, which obtained help from Jewish papers all over the world in hunting witnesses; and with vital aid from the Israeli national police, which produced documents and more eyewitnesses, the present drive slowly got under way.

Eighty-nine cases are now "under serious evaluation" for deportation or denaturalization proceedings; the three resident aliens now up for deportation are the first targeted for such action in the US. A recent article in the **Montreal Star**, indicated that Ottawa was closely following these developments and that Canada might not be far behind in opening several investigations of its own.

"It's been a long time in coming, and there's still a long, long way to go", said Representative Holtzman.

"But at last", she added, "we may finally be moving toward justice—more than 35 years after the fact".



Two dying prisoners at Buchenwald



Ron Fleischman

Prisoner-of-war Col. Hans Jay, who commanded German occupation troops in Paris, being interviewed by Montreal newspapermen in Farnham, Que. P.O.W. camp, 1945. He was never accused of war crimes.



This prisoner tried to escape. The mural behind him is supposed to show what happened when he was recaptured. He was later hung on a meat hook until dead. [The sign reads "I am here again."]

Weltanschauung

By Daniel Boyer, Michael Lewis and Peter Garber

Bonnie Prince Idi:

Obviously playing on latent Jacobite fervour, the irrepressible Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada of Uganda has graciously offered his help to the more "progressive" sects of Scottish society. Wanting only to end English oppression, Amin, well grounded in the Protocols of the Elders of Zion and the Communist Manifesto, is the newest pretender to the usurped Scottish Throne. "Many of the Scottish people already consider me the King of the Scots", he mused adding that "if the Scots want me to be their King, I will". Holding England and England alone responsible for all Uganda's woes, Amin is now attempting to forge an alliance with Scotland in order to trap England in a merciless pincer movement. Happy Caledonians, however, are unable to picture the versatile soldier in tam-o'shanter and kilt and "Equatorial Scotland" smacks to many of them of outright colonialism.

Divide and Conquer:

Facing deportation for delving into the labyrinth of Britain's intelligence establishment, American journalist Mark Hosenball has suggested that the RAF has been giving illicit aid of sorts to its white kith and kin in Southern Africa. According to an article which appeared in a London Magazine, Hosenball has made reference to an electronic base operated under the aegis of the Royal Air Force located in Botswana, supposedly monitoring guerrilla movements to and from the frontiers. Emphatically denied by the Ministry of Defence, there has been some speculation that plans are afoot to install a similar system on Hadrian's Wall as an early warning device against Scottish guerrillas perhaps in the service of King Idi Amin Stewart.

It was the best of Times, it was the Worst of Times:

Sporting phrygian caps and brandishing Crosses of Lorraine, 50,000 Gaullists rechristened their party, l'Assemblée pour la Republique under the leadership of Jacques Chirac. The fallen Prime Minister of France addressed a frenzied crowd longing for the resurrection of the **grandeur nationale** of the Republic. In spite of the build-up the media had given the event, coverage on the fateful day was not up to par. The Minister of the Interior, Michel Paniatowski, co-incidentally sent police to end the 18



The truth hurts:

Albanian Hoxha strikes terror...



...into the hearts of Khrushchevite revisionists Nikita...



...and Leonid.

month occupation of the Paris news daily, La Parisienne Liberé, thus setting the Gallic chain reaction into motion whereby media workers throughout France struck in sympathy with their Parisienne Liberé confrères. The Giscard Government, therefore, successfully downplayed this encroachment on its right wing constituency, but the Cross of Lorraine has yet to be kindled.

Bits and Pieces:

The Soviet military must be rejoicing at the recovery of their MIG 25, albeit dismembered, from the Japanese. The manner by which the MIG remained for such a long time on the northern Japanese fortress of Hokkaido involves the cogs of Japanese bureaucracy. Bureaucrats could not quite decide whether the aircraft was a tax-free item or whether it should have been subjected to an import duty. Tax-free was the final judgement, however, after the Soviets howled loud enough and the Japanese graciously waived the duty charge. This gave time to western intelligence experts to take the craft apart, and examine what **Jane's** has described as the world's most sophisticated interceptor. Research over, international niceties once more came to the fore, and the plane was handed back to the Soviets.

Court Circular

In these Yuletide festivities, Princess Anne has imparted to loyal British subjects throughout the world tidings of good joy. The father of Her Royal Highness's husband, Mr. Phillips, sausage entrepreneur in the Midlands sees this new link as an exploitable commodity on the meat market. The birth of the child is expected to co-incide with the introduction of a new Phillips Meat Works product, the Blue-Blood Sausage. The Princess is slated to spend the better part of her Royal Gestation Period at Buckingham Palace. A manger has been readied in the Royal Stables. If a boy, Fury and if a girl, Flicka.

Board of Governors...

continued from page 14

Director Montreal Star Co. Ltd., and the Montreal Standard Publishing Co. Ltd.

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Stuart M. Finlayson, Director, Canadian Marconi Company.

This is the picture - and a dismal one at that. McGill is a commanded by a corporate elite — men over 65 who are versed in the subject of Taylor's scientific management. If corporations do need a hierarchical structure — thus a Board of Governors — why can't McGill have members who have academic, not business, interests? We need younger Board members, more women and those who are in touch with the realities of campus life today. But, corporations are rarely humanistic but, rather mechanical. Until this attitude is changed and the internal and external environment becomes less of a hierarchical ladder, corporate fabrications like McGill will always have the same kind of Board of Governors.

Physics...

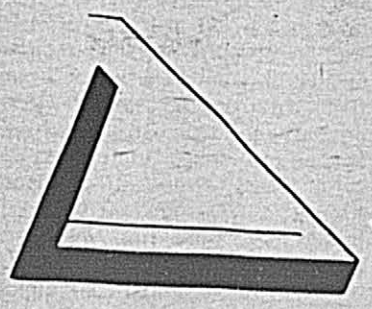
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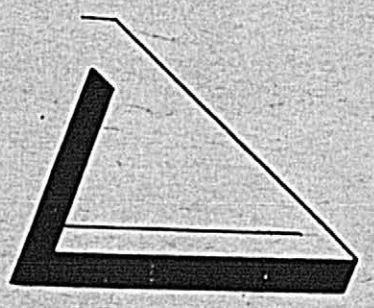
and viewing nature solely as an object of contemplation.

Thus the precarious stability of the separation of subject and object came increasingly into conflict with the relities of a nature-dominated-world. The contradivtion of the famous subject-object problem could not be resolved within the framework of capitalist society, although attempts, such as positivism, were made.

The capitalist, controlling a planning production in his own sphere, were helpless before the general anarchy of production, and was captive of the market forces.

This the resolution of the capitalist's contradiction, could only lie in active contolr of the market. The precondition for this, however wqs the elimination of private ownership of the means of preduction, and thus the elimination of the capitalists' very condition of existence. The attempt by positivists to resolve such a contradiction, by denying the knowability of both subject and object, to allow only 'phenonemon' as they appear to be considered, is clearly no solution for physicists, whoe faith in 'underground connections' or in





causal relationshps, is a precondition for their exetstence as physicists. hus, fait in 'underground concections' or in causal relationships, is a precondition for their existence as physicists. Thus, the present confusion.

detailed analysis of the history of the contradictions in physics feveals how for such concepts have been modified and aids in examining the role ideolgy has played. This has in fact been done. as far back as 40 years ago. Unfortunately the discussion is rather technical and will not be recounted here- interested reader are feferred to Christopher Cauldwell's "The Crisis in Physics" for an astonishingly complete expose. It is a Cauldwell's credit that as recently as one year ago, a re-evaluation of the concepts of time, space and entropy appeared in **ScientificAmerican** under the title, "The Arrow of Time." Although the auther (David Lazer) used more modern terminology, and experimental results than were available in Caudwell's day. Mike conclusions are remarkably similar. Unfortunately, his analysis are much more limited than Cauldwell'sin any event, they have not yet prompted (2) genuine reglation of the contradictions involved.

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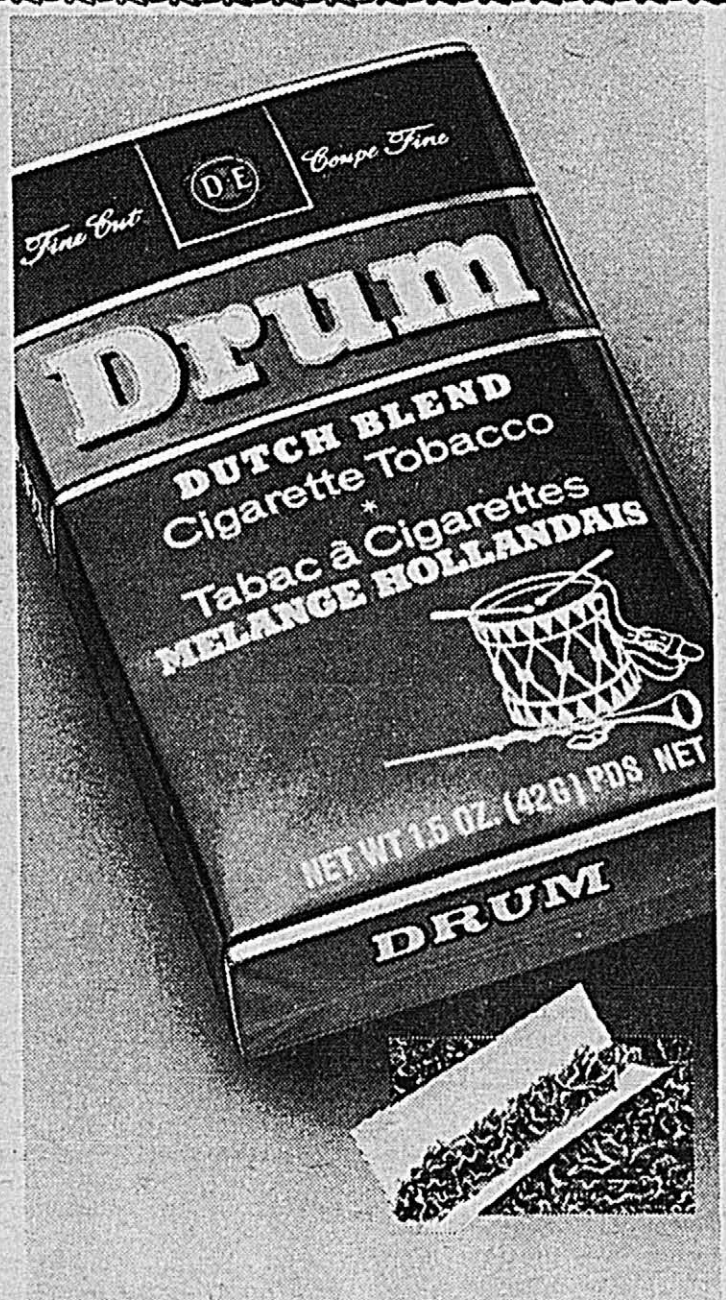
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around campus



CARNIVAL 77

There are only 57 days to go. To be specific, on February 4, winter carnival starts with a parade and ontinues for nine days with a wide variety of scheduled events.

The theme of this year's carnival is "At The Movies", with a varied selection of films planned. This will undoubtedly make it a time not to be missed for film buffs. If movies aren't your forte, never fear! You are bound to find something else to satisfy your desires.

Events vary from the traditional snow sculputures and ski trips for outdoor enthusiasts, to a spaghetti eating contest and beer gardens for those who wish to satisfy their hunger and quench their thirst. Music devotees are not to be forgotten, with a wide spectrum of styles, from folk to jazz, represented.

Wherever your preferences lie, they are bound to be sated by winter carnival '77. Now is the time to make notes of the dates on your calendar so as not to miss any events. Specific information can be obtained by coming to our office in room 463 of the union, or by giving us a phone call at 392-8977.

CHINA WEEK 77

This year's China Week will once again offer an opportunity for the McGill audience to have a glimpse of the great strides forward in the People's Republic of China. The Chinese Students' Society of McGill has joined with six other Chinese student associations (U. of Toronto, Waterloo, Queen's, Ottawa, Carleton and Algonquin) to put together a program which will reach a widespread audience in Eastern Canada. McGill's China Week will run from January 21 to 28.

The Week will begin on Friday, January 21 with a variety show at the High School of Montreal Auditorium. On January 22, a ping-pong tournament will be organized. On the 24th and 25th of January an afternoon film series will be shown on aspects of China's Road to Modernization. On January 26, a chess tournament will be held in the afternoon. during the evenings of the 26th and 27th, an exhibition including photographs and slides will be held at the Students' Union building.

This year's theme will concentrate on the path China has taken in her stride towards modernization. For many of us living in this advanced and developed society, modernization has come to be synonomous with the growing problems of inflation and unemployment, of pollution, and of the growing competition between the world's two most powerful imperialist powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to gain influence and control throughout the world. These conflicting views will be explored in full during the symposium.

Immigration...

continued from page 27

market economy, rather than any genuine concern for the world's problems, lies behind most of the "common sense" of new immigration restrictions.

The greatest part of the Report maps out the prospects for Canada's economy up to 2001, presenting all the very real fears of government bureaucrats trying to formulate planning policy with the usual range of Keynesian assumptions and limitations. Arable land area continues to shrink, food suppliers face market uncertainties, energy is limited, capital is hard to find, cities are growing, work is alienating, employment fluctuates beyond control, population gets older, etc. etc. etc.

An influx of people, so the argument progresses, can only strain the recessionary thresholds of tolerance, and thus exacerbate the plight of the government economist. Immigration, hence, is a bad thing.

In our country's better days however, things were different. Even 15 years ago, the growth of cities, the loss of farmland and the quest for capital investment were not matters of government concern. Policy makers were assured that energy reserves were guaranteed well into the 21st century by oil companies (who at the time were pushing for greater exports of energy). The Federal Government, you'll remember, was also paying farmers not to grow wheat.

Immigrants, (provided they didn't harbour any peculiar ideas about private property), were more than welcome and their presence - i.e. consumption requirements and labour power - was seen to expand the economy.

Immigration, hence, was a good thing.

Immigration policy, despite the Council Report's suggestion that we need not rely heavily on immigration to meet specific employment needs, is always going to be tied closely to the performance level of the economy. If Canadian capitalism takes an upswing, you can be assured that a miraculous new rationalization will come forth justifying opening the doors, and leaving behind any rubbish about feeding the world all by ourselves.

Rank and File...

continued from page 21

agencies was the first major dossier of widespread social importance settled by the Commission since it received the Human Right Charter and the official duty to enforce the Charter, in June 1976."

For Marilyn Rowell and Linda Davies, the two organizers who head the office workers division of Rank and File and led the Dot and Drake campaigns, the joy of this victory was tempered by the knowledge that for every case of job discrimination that the Human Right Commission might adjudge there are literally thousands of illegal job pratices committed by Quebec employers every day.

According to the two Rank and File spokes persons, a serious vacuum has existed in Quebec in the field of organizing women workers in groups dedicated to defending their specific needs. Rank and File was created to begin to fill that void.

Rank and File is funded by the government and is affiliated with the Family Services Association (FSA) a social work agency which leads many community organizing drives in areas of tenant rights and community welfare. FSA in turn, is part of Ville Marie Social Services, the association of all non-Jewish English language social agencies in Montreal.

Davies said, "After a stint in tenant organizing for FSA, and after concluding some tenant association-landlord agreements, both Marilyn and I looked for a new alternative. We turned to the idea of **Rank and File.**"

Rowell continued, "We turned to the interests of working women; there is a terrific need to eliminate the clear discrimination against women in the labour market. We began with the personnel agencies, Their operations were like meat markets."

Rank and File has four full time workers all women. They divide their energies in to three major areas of concern-women office workers, domestic help workers, and female minimum wage workers.

The minimum wage workers division of **Rank and File** face similar problems of employer disrespect for the law of this province and, worse, disrespect for the health and welfare of employees. Women make up the majority of sub-minimum and minimum wage workers in Quebec and endure working conditions with would incapacitate any normal McGill male student.

Unorganized minimum wage workers enjoy no statutory holidays and are often forced to work split or squeezed shifts of 6 hours in three days to allow the employer to slide by the minimum wage overtime legal salary requirements. Linda Davies described to the **Daily** the grossly inefficient and corrupt working system of the Minimum Wage Commission M.W.C. lorded over by the ex "First Lady" of Liberal Party politics, Claire Kirkland Casgrain. The Minimum Wage Commission is responsible for the implementation of the minimum wage laws of the province.

Davies said that "most MWC investigators make so little money that they are easy marks for employers' brides. Furthermore if a complaint is registered by an employee the entire process of adjudication often takes 18 months, by which time the employer has probably fired the employee or laid him off."

If the employee "plaintiff" wins his case he only gains what the employer should have paid him in the first place. The employee is not compensated for the time or expenses incurred in the pursuit of justice, nor is he remunerated for the serious hardship that an illegal sub-minimum wage or heavy workload represents.

In the end, the employer is usually fined fifteen of Twenty five dollars.

Davies ventured, "The way the law is enforced, in reality, invites the employer to break the law itself as frequently as he desires. There is no sanction here, in terms of fines. What is twenty five dollars for a guy who owns a firm which clears anywhere from twenty thousand to a million dollars?"

Moreover, most minimum wage employees are confused about their legal status if their employer breaks the law. She probably knows no lawyers, is unaware of her rights, is scared of the prospects of unemployment, and is terrified of her boss and his power to fire her, and blacklist her among the close network of independent small firms in a given industry and area.

Rowell added that there is a basic need for a new and stronger Labour Code, and a reinforced set of minimum wage regulations; this is order to permit all the workers of quebec, of both sexes, in small, medium, or large firms, to enjoy the basic rights of trade union association — a fair and equitable salary and decent working conditions.

Rank and File believes that the subjects of minimum wage laws and their enforcement, and the rights of workers to freely organized in trade unions, should be the first test of faith and sincerity on the part of the new PQ government, and especially the new Minister of Labour, Jacques Couture.

There is a guarded sense of optimism in the Rank and File groups and in the labour movement in general over the recent PQ victory. The PQ's first priorities, according to their election programme were the concerns of trade union rights, and the working person's interest. The degree to which the PQ fulfills these fundamental promises will essentially reveal the chanes of the PQ government's campaign to ammass majority support for its prime objective - independence. The PQ recognizes this political relationship and might well be the first provincial government to realize its promises to the working person, in the aim of persuading him or her to later opt for independence.

Since the Rank and File organization aids many immigrant workers, it has developed many ties with the immigrant labour and social associations of Montreal.

Rank and File recently collaborated with the Greek Labour Association of Montreal in the case of a Greek waitress who was systematically defrauded of her pay cheque by her employer. Her case is still before the Minimum Wage Commission.

In the third task division of Rank and File, the Domestic Workers group, a new organizing drive has begun. Recently, over 80 domestic workers attended a spirited and militant founding conference of the Rank and File Domestic Workers Association, even though they find themselves in most vulnerable postion in the labour market. Domestic workers enjoy none of the rights the average citizen takes for granted. She enjoys no disability pay, no pension rights, no workmen's compensation rights, etc. The list continues because presently the domestic worker is not recognized by the Labour Code of Quebec, and possesses no official set of guidelines by which her job, pay scale, and working conditions can be defined.

For the three hundred members of Rank and File, the battle has begun. Already bolstered by a significant victory against two major personnel agencies, the organization is continuing in its drive to make fair and equitable employment standards a priority in the policies of government and private enterpris

We can help those three hundred working women and especially their families and children by lending our support to their drive.

The Rank and File head quarters are at 4515 St. Catherine West. Drop by. Check it out.

SPECIAL XMAS SALE

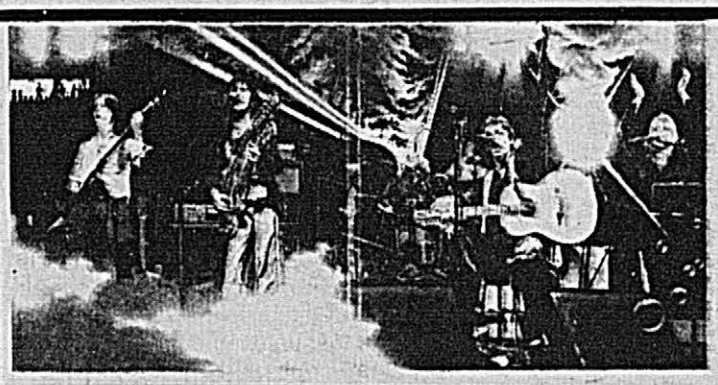
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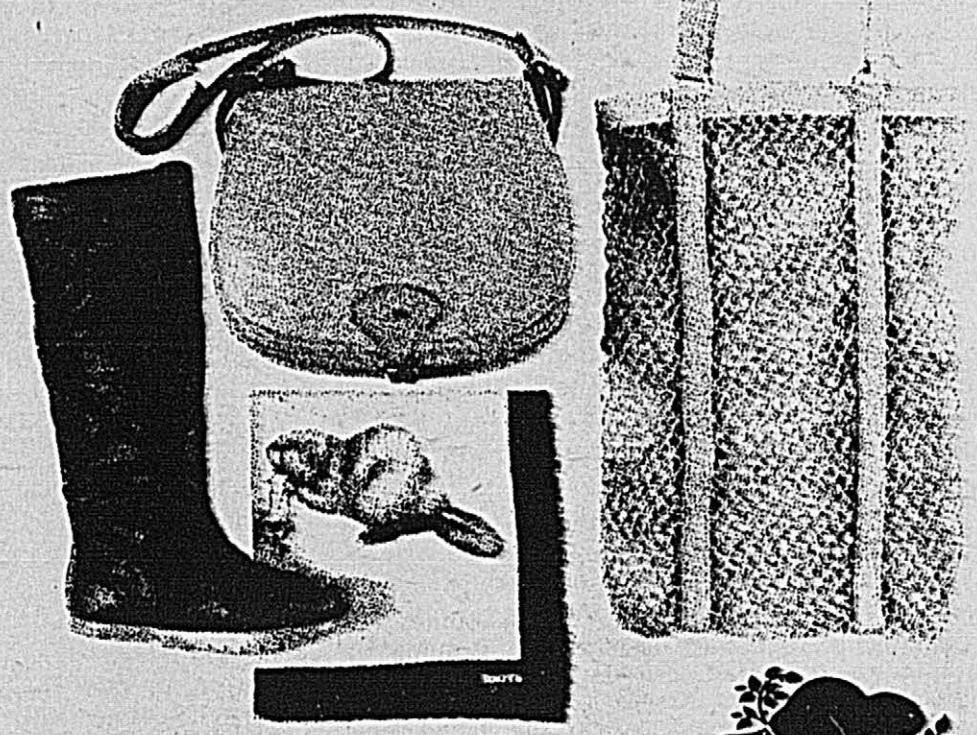
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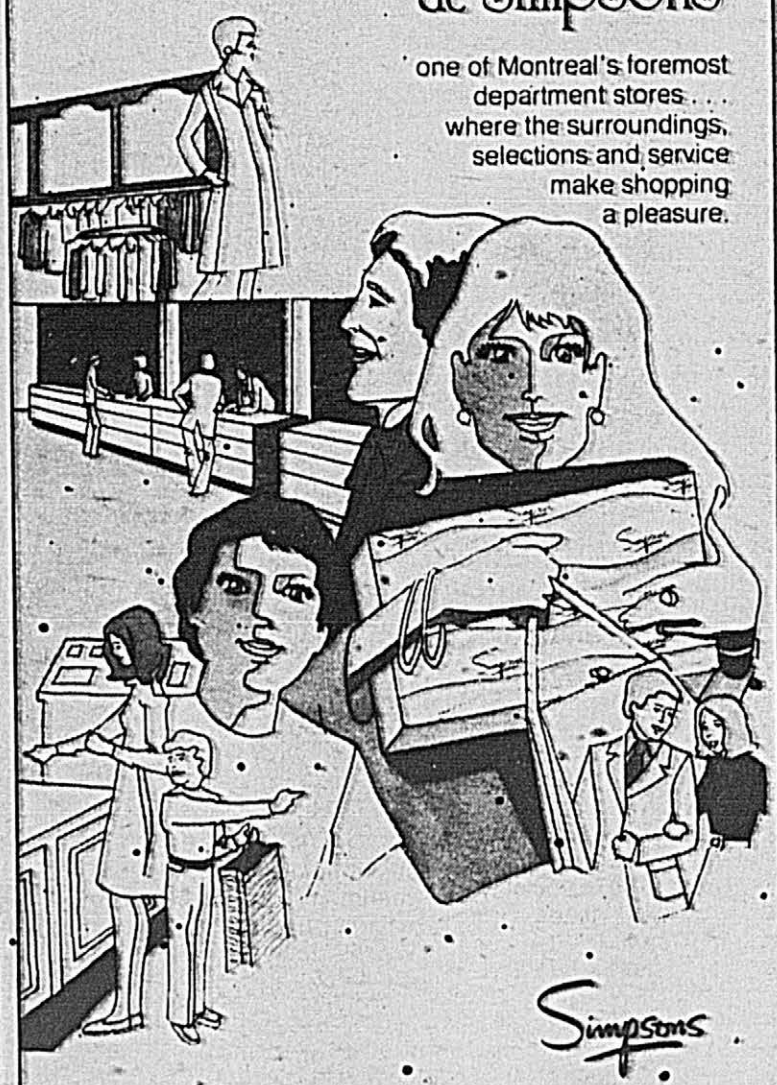
IMPORTANT NOTICE

The University Centre will be closing for the Christmas period at 11:00 pm Thursday, December 23rd. The building will be open for use again beginning Monday, January 3rd.

G. Sam Kingdon,
Acting Executive Director,
Students' Society of McGill University

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY BUDGETS 1976/77

FROM: G. Sam Kingdon
Acting Executive Director

Further to publication last week in the McGill Daily of the Auditor's Report for 1975/76, the following is a report on the budgets established for the Students' Society for the current year. The statements which appear below are designated as follows:

Statement 1 - Summary of all budgets within the Students' Society 1976/77

Statement 2 - University Centre Building Budget 1976/77

Statement 3 - Students' Society Central Office and Administration Budget 1976/77

In all cases, we show both the actual expenditures for the function in 1975/76 as well as this year's budget figure. Anticipated net revenues, where applicable, are shown in brackets. I would like to draw to your attention the following points in connection with these statements:

a) In this year of transition pending decision with regard to the Students' Society constitution, I felt that it was very important to avoid a further depletion of the Reserve Fund, and as a consequence, we are planning for a balanced budget in the overall. I feel that this has generally meant an austerity situation without jeopardizing the major functions.

b) Despite an austerity type of approach, there are a number of essential repairs necessary in the University Centre building and these have been budgeted for as shown in Statement 2.

c) A quick review of other Students' Society budgets elsewhere in Canada, revealed that varying forms of remuneration are provided for students who have taken on responsibility for certain centralized functions (i.e. student newspaper, radio station, etc.). At McGill such remuneration has generally taken the form of residence facilities and meal tickets. The norm elsewhere appears to be an annual stipend associated with set job responsibilities. In this interim period, in a restricted way. Whent he restructuring of the Students' Society is completed, I would suggest that this is one of the areas which should be carefully reviewed.

The advice, criticism and forbearance of many students and staff has gone into the preparation of these budgets. I would like to express my appreciation for their assistance in this regard. Questions about the budgets may be directed to me at the University Centre, local 392-8900.

STATEMENT 1
SUMMARY OF ALL BUDGETS WITHIN STUDENTS' SOCIETY

		Actuals 1975/6	Budget 1976/7
I.	**Business Operations**		
1.	University Centre	$ 181,220	$ 173,450
2.	General & Administrative	102,684	94,853
3.	Typesetting	13,134	(15,904)
4.	Food Service	4,969	Nil
5.	Pub	(5,631)	(6,000)
6.	Space rental (to non-McGill organizations)		(5,000)
	TOTALS (I)	296,376	241,399
II.	**Activities Directly Controlled by the Society**		
1.	Activities Night	-	375
2.	Blood Drive	956	1,200
3.	Entertainment	4,768	-
4.	External Affairs	3,828	1,200
5.	Freshman Reception	N/A	N/A
6.	Winter Carnival	N/A	N/A
7.	Contingency		1,000
	TOTALS (II)	9,552	3,775
III.	**Functional Groups**		
1.	Amateur Radio	2,488	1,500
2.	Community McGill	348	600
3.	Daily, McGill	40,088	41,500
4.	Debating Union & Speakers Program	6,924	8,000
5.	Film Society	4,257	1,600
6.	Handbook '76 (1976-77)	-	-
7.	International Students' Association	4,535	1,000
8.	Legal Aid	10,821	8,500
9.	Old McGill '77 (76-77)	5,721	Nil
10.	Players' Theatre	10,419	4,220
11.	Radio McGill	6,524	7,737
12.	Women's Union	11,828	7,000
13.	Old McGill '76 (unexpected loss of revenue)		3,000
	TOTALS (III)	103,953	84,657
IV.	**Interest Groups**		

All registered interest groups are eligible for an administrative allotment of $100, plus up to $250 program allotment on approval.

	Actuals 1975/76	Budget 1976/77
TOTALS (IV)	$ 8,329	$ 11,000
V. Unexpended Balances		(6,831)
VI. Projected Interest on Reserve Fund		(9,000)
Total Net Expenditures		$ 325,000
Total Estimated Income from Students' fees		$ 325,000

STATEMENT 2
UNIVERSITY CENTRE BUILDING BUDGET

	Actual 1975/6	Budget 1976/7
Salaries - Wages (Cleaning Security Staff)	$ 71,349	$ 35,000
Light/Heat (less Students Services Grant)	25,253	30,000
Cleaning (Garbage removal, contract cleaning)	11,189	49,800
Materials		3,200
Repairs and Alternations	35,156	35,000
Telephones	10,890	1,000
Security - Contract plus keys, etc.	15,079	10,500
Laundry	370	-
Unemployment Insurance	4,524	-
General	960	-
Xeroxing, duplicating (transferred to Office - Administration)	7,105	-
Equipment	7,666	-
Postage, printing, Publicity	776	-
Contingency	-	16,450
Total Expenditures	190,317	180,950
Revenues		
Rental of Garage	-	4,500
Vending Machines	-	3,000
EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUE		$ 173,450

STATEMENT 3
STUDENTS' SOCIETY CENTRAL OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION BUDGET

	Actuals 1975/76	Budget 1976/77
Salaries	$ 60,564	$ 50,766
Benefits		4,234
Postage, printing, stationery	3,282	3,000
Telephone, telegraph (phones $216.85 per month)	163	2,603
Audit Fees	3,100	3,500
Legal Fees	2,000	3,000
Office supplies	2,392	1,500
Advertising	2,872	2,000
Insurance	5,828	5,000
Transportation (taxis)	-	250
Appointments - elections	3,016	2,000
Meeting expenses	871	1,000
Bad debts	3,870	3,000
Xeroxing	-	6,000
Adjustments prior sessions	(6,944)	3,000
Miscellaneous	4,537	
Meal Allowances	8,099	
Interest - McGill University (Co-op Housing)	543	-
Contingency	-	10,000
Total Expenditure	$ 94,193	$100,853
Revenue		
Xeroxing		$ 6,000
Excess Expenditure over Revenue		$ 94,853

what's what

ECONOMICS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

There will be a meeting of the Journal Committee today, Dec. 9 at 12:30 in the Redpath Library Drop-In Centre. It is mandatory that all committee members attend as the Journal's future will be discussed.

DROs FOR REFERENDUM

All students who worked as DROs during the constitutional referendum, November 25, 26 and 30 may pick up their pay cheques at the Students' Society Office on the main floor of the Union.

SAVE MONTREAL 40s DANCE

Swing to the music of the 1940s at the Save Montreal fund-raising party this Saturday evening. The money raised goes to the campaign to stop the needless destruction of the Laurentien Hotel, built in 1948. A $2.00 contribution would be appreciated at this fun party to be held at Thomas D'Arcy McGee School, corner St. Famille and Pine, Saturday, Dec. 11, 8 pm. For info: 937-7701.

SKI RACING SEMINAR

The McGill Ski Team is sponsoring a ski racing seminar for all those who would like information on alpine ski racing. Dec. 9, 5:30 in the Currie gym. Inexperienced members of the ski team should make a point of attending.

McGILL ARMENIAN CLUB

Lunchtime get-together on Friday, Dec. 10, 12-2 pm in Union 108. Drop by any time for "luhmudjun" and "tun. For more info: Nayiri at 684-8294 or Raffy at 270-3633.

THE "NATIONAL EMERGENCY" THE INDIAN REVOLUTION AND THE TWO SUPERPOWERS

This week's topic: "Only the armed agrarian revolution can smash the fascist 'National Emergency' and bring genuine democracy for the Indian people." Follow the Naxalabari way. Thur. Dec. 16, 7:30 pm, Student Union rm. 123.

McGILL UNIVERSITY TENNIS CLUB

The Tennis Club will not be open over the holidays. Arrangements are being made so our members will be able to get court time over the vacation. When finalized these arrangements will appear in the "Today" section of the Daily. The tennis club executive wishes everyone a happy holiday. See you all Jan. 17.

ALL STUDENTS

All students interested in enrolling in a six-credit beginners language course in Romanian for the 1977-78 year, please phone Mark Newton at 697-5199 any day after 7 pm.

McGILL SKI TEAM

The last meeting before Christmas will be Dec. 9 in Currie gym. All those attending Christmas training must attend (or call Mel: 744-1639). Time: 5 pm.

The Weekly



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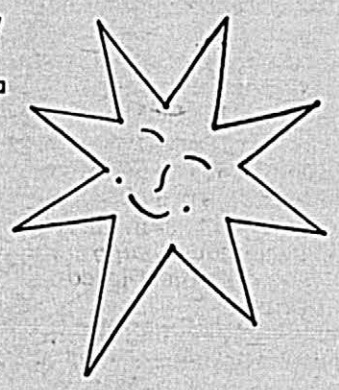
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Old McGill '77

[is the yearbook covering the 1976-1977 school year]

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A Snowflake and a Sled

by Terry Anderson

Somewhere is the States, south of that mystical changer of attitudes and accents called the Mason-Dixon line, lies Maryland. It's a place that I must confess I call home. And with Jimmy Carter's ascension to the right hand of Washington and the new found interest in America's Southland, I frequently find it necessary to lay on my heaviest Southern accent (completely fake, I assure you) and launch into folksy explanations of the lifestyle of the land of grits. So, iffin' y'all's ready, you'd best be preppin yourselfs for an explanation (defence, maybe?) of Southern Christmastime habits.

First it is necessary to deny all rumours to the effect that we sit graciously gathering cobwebs on our plantations while our black slaves obediently pour mint juleps and cook the Christmas dinner of groundhog, grits and chitlins. My family's nine-room Cape Cod is in a fully integrated suburban housing development and our yearly ham dinner on Christmas should be enough to dispel such stereotypes. We don't even watch "Hee Haw" or listen to Donna Fargo and Johnny Cash singing best-loved Christmas carols.

But that is not to say that as Southerners we are not exposed to cultural influences and patterns that our Yankee cousins somehow miss.

The first, and most noticeable, difference between Christmastime in the South and any place north of Philadelphia is snow. Maryland, being the northernmost part of the South, stands about a one in seven (rough guess, I'm an English major, not a science type) chance of snow on Christmas day. As you move further south it decreases; south of Virginia a snowball in Dixie has as much of a chance as one in you know where. (There's also the myth that Southern men, don't, at least in the presence of those delicate and fragile things called ladies, swear. That's bull dung.) (Ed. note: Northerners call it "bullshit.")

The lack of snow is much to the dismay of Maryland children. Their most obvious concern is a desire to use those sleds an impractical Grandma once bought, and which now seem to have permanently cemented themselves to the far back corners of the basement. For some absurd reason, everyone seems to have had that same impractical Grandma, because at the sight of six or more flurries (usually enough to call off school) every child has that sled out.

But the biggest concern over lack of snow (and I must admit that in my youth it absolutely terrified me) is the haunting question: "Mommy and Daddy, without snow how will Santa Claus land his reindeer and sleigh?" Southern parents, however, seem to have managed to reassure all but the most pessimistic children. My parents convinced me that Santa Claus converts to a helicopter when he hits Wheeling, West Virginia, but I had a friend whose family was of the extremely paganistic religious belief that Santa borrowed the hook and ladder truck from the Randallstown Volunteer Fire Department. It made for some bitter arguments.

There still remains the problem of getting oneself into a Christmas mood when the thermometer registers 60 degrees. (Look, I have no trouble with centigrade, but if anyone ever tries to force the South to go metric, you'll see another Civil War. Old habits die hard.)

In an apparent attempt to overcome the hardships of warmth, everybody goes overboard with Christmas preparations. The radio begins to play Christmas songs ("I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas" seems to be the most popular) at American Thanksgiving, while the starting date for store decorations continually inches closer to Canadian Thanksgiving. I've spent Christmas in northern cities, and never have I seen such an overabundance of material attempts to instill the Christmas spirit by force as in the south.

I would like to say flat out that I have never eaten okra, hominy grits, chitlins or peanuts, nor lynched anyone, on



continued page 52

Wizardry on St. Catherine

by Richard McDonald

Every place is new. No machine is older than last spring when by grace of the city fathers, protectors of the young, guardians of the public morality, the game of pinball was at last legalized in the City of Montreal. Now numerous arcades dot St. Catherine St.

And what was Reitman's, or Jack Fraser's, or a sex boutique has: after its final blazing bonanza sale, after a once over of the floor with mop and sponge, after a fresh coat of paint (inevitably yellow), after some effort at minor decoration (mirrors on the wall or some such), after the hanging of some appropriately glaring neon invitation (Fun for all), and after the introduction of certain delightful machines, after all that become an arcade dedicated to the delightful study and pursuit of pinball.

Typically the Montreal arcade has two basic features; a variety of electronic amusements and a plethora of pinball machines.

Perhaps the most typical of pinball establishments is the Crystal Palace. At the back of the hall you can find air hockey, and video tennis, and an exciting if hairy arcade version of the Indy 500 in which up to eight can take part. At the front you can see the gleaming deep chested pinball machines, standing on long thin legs, pushed tightly against the wall.

In a place like the Crystal Palace the player has a choice of over fifty machines. Some machines have a lot of players. Some are never played at all. Some machines are fast and some slow.

Yet from what this reporter saw, there is only one machine worth playing in all the fifty at the Crystal Palace; perhaps, indeed only one worth playing in the entire City of Montreal.

That machine is the **Elton John Captain Fantastic** machine. On the **Elton John** it is possible to win as many free games as you like with only the barest modicum of skill. Normally the machine draws a great queue of pinball addicts. Well known among pinball junkies as the freak machine that management tried to fuck but which by some will of its own fucked management instead, the **Elton John** seems to give away games for free.

Whereas most machines play two games of five balls for a quarter, or (in more expensive establishments—viz. the Crystal Palace) three games of three balls, the **Elton John** plays three games of five balls! A net gain of at least five balls. The **Elton John Captain Fantastic** is thus to the pinball freak what government subsidized grass would be to the pot smoker. Gravy.

If the line in front of the **Elton John** has already stretched out onto the street, there is probably another arcade within walking distance that has the same kind of machine. None of the other machines have the three games of five balls for a quarter feature; that being a special gift from Tommy himself. Yet all **Captain Fantastic** machines are wholly playable: being equipped with four flippers instead of the usual two.

So if by some odd chance of circumstance you should find yourself in front of the Crystal Palace, say on some dull Tuesday morning and happen to see the **Elton John Captain Fantastic** standing idle, by all means cut your class, go in and play. Strange things have been known to happen with that machine.



Shaun Lovejoy

Hay Fever: No Cure Known or Wanted

by Michael Lewis

A keen observer of the proprieties of the propertied classes, Noel Coward's brilliance lies in his adroit use of otherwise insane remarks. These are made with staunch innocence by the landed gentry, yet Coward harbours a healthy cynicism towards their sincerity. Although good fun for the playwright this poses enormous problems for the successful production of one of his plays.

It is a great tribute to the talent of Players' Theatre, therefore, to have staged Coward's **Hay Fever** with such obvious skill and success. Amidst the excitement and mystique of opening night last week, Players' performed one of their most enjoyable productions to date.

The key to understanding the whims of Noel Coward lies in the subtle interplay between his characters as they struggle through futile efforts to make conversation and realise exotic fantasies. The reaction of one character to the pointless observation of another underscores the relations of the various personalities in **Hay Fever**. Yet without a sense of timing, a shallow remark might sound remarkably so to the audience.

But such problems are academic when talking about the Players' production, for every actor remained completely in command of his or her part.

The plot revolves loosely around the weekend visit of several individuals to the Bliss home, set somewhere in the English countryside. Invited by different members of the household, each visitor is looking forward to a weekend of romantic intrigue as, of course, are the Blisses.

Utilising every part of the stage, director Charles Murdoch has given the play true momentum, arranging his characters in a clever assortment of positions which allows each actor and actress to set up their respective intrigues with the utmost freedom and daring. Never stationary, a large part of the flow of the play can be attributed to the constant movement of the characters.

The other facet contributing to the production's genius, is the performances. Characterisations in a play like **Hay Fever** require a certain amount of histrionics, for they are stereotypes, not unlike Punch cartoons. But the skill of the performers is such that no characterisation was ludicrous, or at least more ludicrous than Coward had intended.

As the retired actress and mother, Mrs. Bliss, Shauna Cairns had the play's most pivotal role. Portraying her part with seeming ease, she was delightful as the Master of Ceremonies of the weekend's festivities. The most enjoyable scenes were those involving her and children Sorel and Simon, played to perfection by Claire Hopkinson and Davidson Thomson. Together, these three were the main designers of the weekend's debauchery.

Sorel, Simon and mother have each invited their own guests whom they hope to inveigle before Monday morning. A young diplomatist is Sorel's target while the wishful Simon desires the luscious Myra Arundel. Finally, Mrs. Bliss is captivated by the attention of a young boxer, who is in turn enchanted by Mrs. Bliss's acting career.

The stage is thus set and plans begin to go awry right on cue. Romances are forged and broken and make again, but with new lovers.

As the diplomatist, Curzon Dobell is delightful, always saying the right thing at the wrong moment. Jacqueline Bristowe, as a decrepit specimen wanted by Mr. Bliss for a novel he is writing on the strange ways of women, and Buddy Haugh, portraying Mrs. Bliss's boxing protegé, are both obviously out of place in the political arena of the Bliss family.

The only character who has the capacity to understand the machinations of the Blisses is Myra Arundel, enticingly played by Stephanie Fortune. Although aware of the peculiar circumstances of her visit, she readily participates as it is her plan to establish a liaison with the suave novelist, Mr. Bliss, played by Ivan Smith.



Shauna Cairns, Davidson Thomson and Claire Hopkinson in a scene from Hay Fever.

The acting skill was the most notable aspect of the production. It is difficult to give paramountcy to any one performance as there were no secondary roles.

Perhaps more than most plays, **Hay Fever** requires great co-operation between performers. Such a collective effort is the base of this production's success. The performers complemented rather than rivalled one another.

Shadow of the Woolf

by Chris Pomiecko

One can easily summarize the performance of four Edward Albee plays at the Revue Theatre: two fizzles, a fluff, and an uncut diamond. The two fizzles are **The Sandbox** and **Zoo Story**, fluff is **FAM and YAM**, and the uncut diamond is **The American Dream.**

Mention Edward Albee, and nine times out of ten, the immediate reaction is **Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?**, Albee's most successful play, both artistically and critically. So striking is this play that it affects the viewing of any of Albee's lesser plays.

The four plays at the **Revue Theatre** were all written before **Woolf.** In fact, two of them, **The Sandbox** and **The American Dream** seem to be rough drafts of **Woolf.** It is interesting to see just what Albee used and left out in the writing of **Woolf.**

The Sandbox is bombastically and awkwardly written. Attempting to be an Absurd play, **Sandbox** fails and becomes merely silly. Mommy (Fiona McMurran) and Daddy (Bruce Gerrard), carry Grandma (Keah Ekman) onto the beach and deposit her in a sandpile. A young man (James Mcgee) stands off to the side admiring himself. Mommy is aggressive and domineering; Daddy, weak and snivelling. They both treat Grandma as a child. Whatever Albee is trying to say about the treatment of old people as children, the savagery of marriage, and the concept of Death as an attractive muscle-boy is lost in the didactic and mawkish script. The Revue production tries hard to bring life to the play: the acting was excellent and the set appropriately abstract, but presenting **The Sandbox** anywhere can be considered only as cradle- or grave-robbing—the theft of an unfinished sketch from Albee's early notebooks.

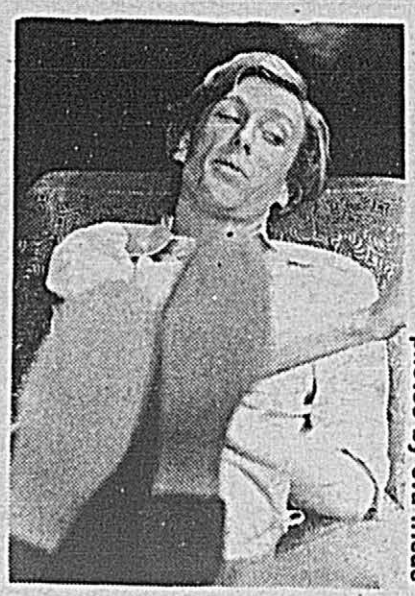
And whatever Albee was getting at in **The Zoo Story** is also difficult to decipher. In this much-longer-than-it-seems short play, Peter (Walter Aubie) is sitting on a park bench reading. A young man, Jerry, (Heinz Goldman) enters and strikes up a conversation. After ascertaining that Peter is a book publisher living a typical middle-class existence, Jerry launches into a long monologue on his own miserable life. Then the two men fight over the park bench, Peter stabs Jerry, Jerry thanks him, and Peter flees screaming. The theme, I assume, is that we are all animals under our conventions and can be reduced to a state of primitiveness by our greed. But the meanderings of the play do not convey the theme, and the failings of the play are unfortunately not redeemed by either of the performers. Heinz Goldman's Jerry, who must carry most of the play, was very unconvincing and inconsistent.

Fam and Yam is so minor that it could be a sketch on the Carol Burnett show, but it is brief and hilarious. David Simmonds as Fam gives a sparkling caricature of a befuddled "eminent British playwright", complemented by Bruce Gerrard's hyperactive Yam, the aspiring syncophant.

Intermission after an hour and a half. Time to inlude the statistics. The **Revue Theatre** at 1858 de Maisonneuve (at Guy) is a nice littel theatre, seating about 150. Up the spiral staircase is the mezzanine, a coffee bar and lounge. **An Albee Festival**, directed by Jon Michaelson, with odd geometric sets by Carpentier and Peterson, will run until December 19th. Performances at 9 pm. Tickets are «ià.& and $5.50. For information call 937-2733.

The final play in the program, **The American Dream**, would alone be worth the price of admission. **Dream** is an absurd, astute play, mocking the conventions of modern marriage and society.

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photos by eva friede

Resurrection of the Horned One

by Michael Lewis

The revival of sorcery and witchcraft in the western hemisphere has caused a wide variety of reactions ranging from puzzlement amongst the gentry to fascination by the rebellious.

For the bourgeois upholders of the virtues of our society, the resurrection of the occult is rather distasteful, but seen as a passing fad which will soon extinguish itself. The rebellious, meanwhile, have found in Black Sabbaths and Satanic masses another possible way to rid the world of its ills, to be considered along with the Christian faith or Marxist-Leninist revolution.

Although modern witches and warlocks believe that they have revived the actual medaleval forms of worship, the exact nature and function of these rituals has yet to be defined. The usual mechanisms of witchcraft and sorcery after which modern rites are patterned have derived mainly from Hollywood extravaganzas and popular novels.

Viewed in context, demonic practices in medieval times have a rational base. They are a result of the conflict between the Roman Church and the native "pagan" beliefs of the serfs and peasants toiling the virgin soil of Europe. It was only as the power of the Church grew that the word of Christ was forced upon the downtrodden masses. Seeing this as a threat to their native religion, pagans slowly organized underground cults in order to avoid the punishment of a vengeful Christian Church.

The popular historical interpretation of the rise of the Church throughout the medaleval period equates civilized progress with the mass conversions of the continent's peasant classes. New vistas were imparted to these luckless individuals, so such history reads.

However, peasants were largely forced to convert by their immediate overlords, the land barons. The legitimacy of the propertied classes in holding such vast estates hinges upon papal approval and the wisest course to secure the Pope's favour was to do the Pope's work. In the period preceding the eleventh century, little was done towards conversion other than imposing baptism and thus rendering a given estate's serfs certifiable Christians.

Baptism and some of the more innocuous paraphernalia of the Church ceremony were accepted by the peasants because of their rightful fear of the landlords. Besides, such Christian practices rarely infringed upon their pagan beliefs and a serf's life could be guided by the same set of rules after conversion as before.

The peasants clung to their pagan beliefs because such explanations for the mysteries of nature were more particularly suited to their existence. Their life was often short and constantly fraught with difficulties. Crop failures were frequent and starvation was rampant. Coupled with the periodic visitations of the Black Death, the serfs' obligations to their overlords made their lot only more miserable.

The only outlets for the mediaeval serfs were the celebrations held to glorify the pagan god. Weekly gatherings were "esbats", while monthly celebrations were called "sabbaths". Both became institutions in the life of the peasant, and not very wicked ones at that. Esbats and sabbaths were, in fact, the first organized social recreation for a people who otherwise spent their lives struggling to manage their small plots of land.

Four times a year, grand sabbaths were held, during which an enormous feast would be consumed. Every villager or farmer was expected to contribute, and someone dressed in animal skins and antlers would play the part of the Horned God. This character would accept each contribution and lead the revels. In the official opinion of the Christian Church, fornication and adultery were sinful, but to the Horned God and his adherents such uninhibited merriment enhanced the fertility of crops and cattle.

This Horned God has origins which can be traced back to the wall paintings of prehistoric man. In the little town of Ariège in France is a spot called the Cavernes des Trois Frères, now housing a wine cellar below a little hotel. In one cave is a drawing of a figure dressed in the antlers and skins of the grand sabbath host. To anthropologists and mediaeval peasants alike, this figure is the





Horned God and to him is attributed all natural and supernatural forces, whether good or evil.

Since the beginning of civilization, a number of religions have come and gone, but the worship of this Horned God has survived. It was he who had the greatest following. Despite the fact that the serfs were coerced into the acceptance of Christianity by a clique of greedy landlords, they continued to worship the Horned God, making Rome acknowledge him for many years.

For the peasant, the deity of the Horned God was preferable to that of Jesus Christ. During the Roman occupation of Britain, and for centuries afterwards, there had been festivals and primitive parades to the glory of the Horned God. Furthermore, the advantages of worshipping the Christian God were few as he provided no outlet for their love of revelry. The Horned God had always been depicted prancing merrily about in his skins whereas the Christian God had always been an emaciated mess pinned to a cross.

In the face of such opposition, the Christian Church had to step lightly. It was not until the thirteenth century, when the Church felt itself strong enough, that the Horned God was first called the "Devil".

The **Bible** makes no mention of the Devil and his origin; the archfiend is enshrouded by mystery. The doctrine of the "fortunate fall" suggested by Milton in **Paradise Lost** preaches that Lucifer had been one of God's angels. As the poem reads, this angel rose in insurrection against God, but was cast into the murky depths of hell by a Godly Army under the command of the Archangel Michael.

As the Roman Church became stronger, it also became more ambitious. The Church gradually consolidated its power, cemented its support from the nobles, and from this base embarked upon the expansion of its domain. The Crusades provided the first proof that the Church was ready to do battle with rival religions.

The existence of a force contrary to God was the fulcrum of the Crusades. Jerusalem was believed to be the seat of Anti-Christ and his destruction was to herald the Millennium. This millenarian belief was the main cause of the immense popularity with which the Crusades were greeted by Europeans. The presence of evil within pagan celebrations had been established by the sixteenth century.

In the period prior to the Reformation, the peasant had little sincere respect for either the begging friar or the wealthy abbot. Corruption within the Church was little secret to anybody, whether clerical, royal or oppressed. Their own knowledge that they were prostituting the word of God was responsible for the liberality with which they allowed the pagan rites to continue.

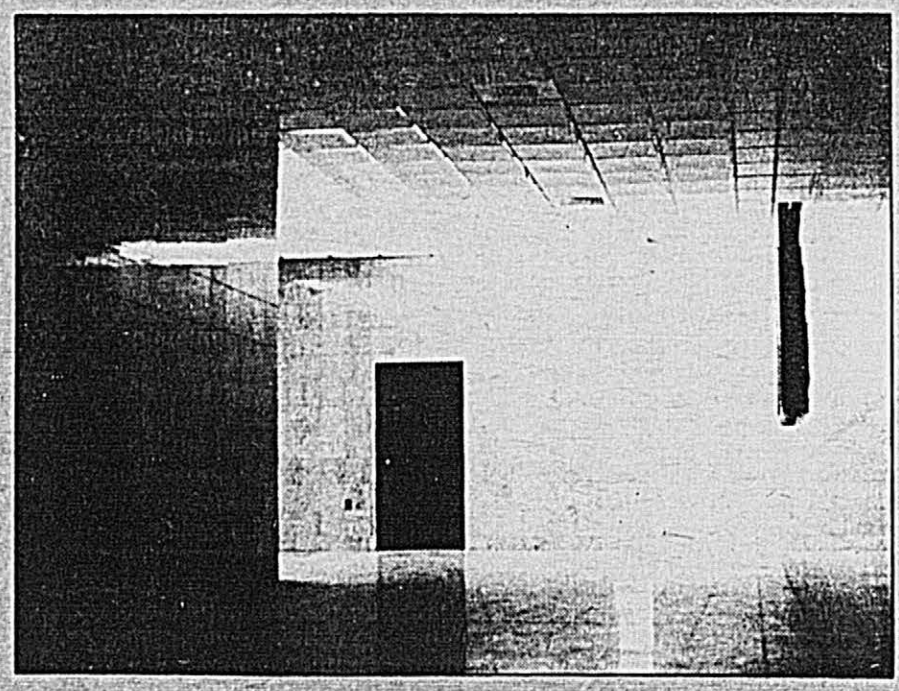
Because of the Reformation, this slacking priesthood was purged. The new clergyman spoke of the Horned God as the Devil and threatened his followers with eternal damnation if they did not recant. As a result, worship of the old deity became clandestine. In many cases, the beliefs and rituals of the underground religion followed the traditional patterns, except that secrecy was the primary concern. Anyone wanting to participate in a sabbath would have to first receive sanction from a coven. The candidate would have to deny Christ and spit on the cross; parodying the ceremonies of the Roman Church.

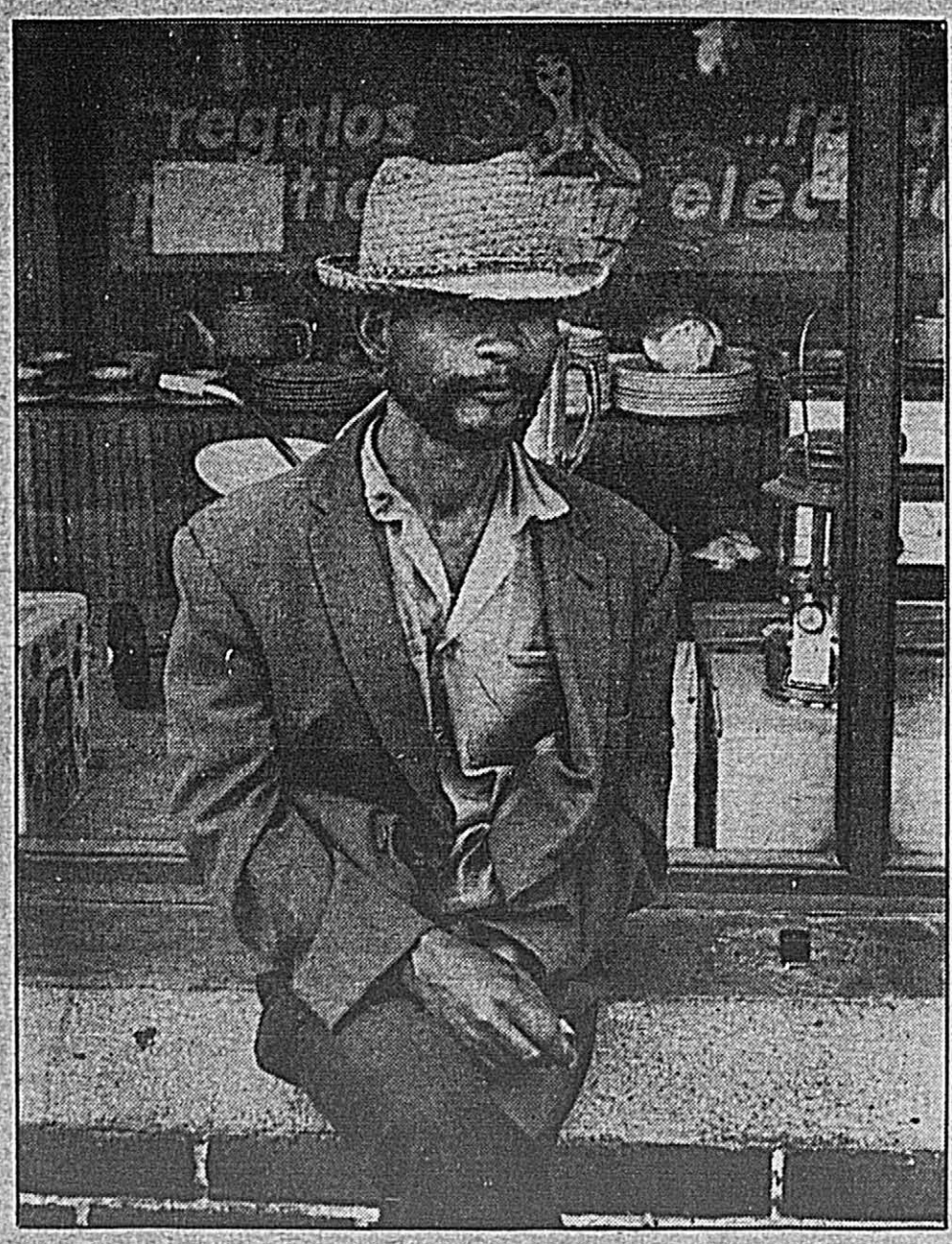
The sabbath started with the chief of a coven reading the litany of Satan out of the Black Book. The chief, or rather the High Priest, ranked below the High Priestess, playing on the current Christian belief that women were tools

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photos by Carla Leshne


Save Mtl

These buildings are presently threatened with demolition by Clermont Motors

MCM passes demolition resolutions at convention

By Marc Cassini

Proposals threatening land speculation and precluding residential demolition were adopted as part of the Montreal Citizens Movement (MCM) official platform at a congress held last weekend in the east-end Marguerite-de-Hajemmerais school.

Adopted was a proposal sanctioning the creation of a Demolition Board which would forbid the destruction of functional or restorable residential buildings. Delegates agreed that it would be necessary for an MCM administration to amend the City Charter to grant Montreal the power to refuse an application for a demolition permit.

A resolution discouraging landlords from allowing their buildings to deteriorate was also approved. According to this measure, owners who refused to maintain their property would be obliged to sell it to the city or to some public institution. The city would also expropriate vacant lots owned by speculators and sell them at either the municipal valuation or the lot's original sale price - whichever is the lower amount. Lots so acquired would eventually be set aside for public use.

The housing workshop also adopted a proposal which would empower an MCM administration to issue injunctions to repair where a landlord does not comply with minimun standards. Repairs undertaken by the city in the case of a landlord's refusal would be added to the property tax on the affected building.

Regarding urban planning, delegates resolved that public education would assume a high priority in any expansion of the planning department. This would take the form of local "store front" offices to disseminate information about the nature of urban planning and the specific alternatives confronting the community. Such offices would also serve as channels for citizens to offer feedback to proposed plans and programs.

Delegates also adopted a resolution whereby changes in the City Charter would include provision for district referendums on any proposed changes to zoning by-laws emanating from municipal councils.

Urban Issues

By Marc Cassini

A casual examination of Montreal during the latter half of 1976 would lead the observer to conjecture that the bad news far outweighed the good. Hope for a better future, if not illusory, is faint.

It is no coincidence that the bright side corresponds to the West Side. Snowdon, Côte des Neiges, and NDG, predominantly anglophone sectors composed of a cross-section of the middle class, wrestled with City Hall and occasionally managed to emerge victorious. NDG, for instance, has received Executive Vice-chairman Yvon Lamarre's solemn guarantee that a 2600-unit senior citizens residence will be erected in the near future. Senior citizens in Snowdon will also have a residence in a few years. Though such concessions just scratch the tip of the iceberg, a significant number of citizens in these three wards have on occasion exerted organized pressure on the municipal adminstration with positive results.

It would be naive to assume, however, that citizens mobilize spontaneously in direct response to oppression and poverty, just as it would be ridiculous to argue that citizens in Snowdon, Cote des Neiges and NDG are Montreal's most disadvantaged because they are its most vociferous protesters. In fact, with the exception of Westmount, Town of Mount Royal, the north end and the suburbs, they are likely the most affluent. It is the island's poorest districts—St. Henri, Pointe St. Charles, and Pointe-aux-Trembles—and, to a lesser degree, the predominantly francophone working class wards east of St. Lawrence Boulevard that, in relative silence, suffer most from the effects of urban mismanagement. These areas are subject to the most harrowing examples of residential demolition, land speculation and development, rent increase, suspension of safety and social services and corporate-landlord profiteering.

The few cases which are reported in the media illustrate the extent to which injustice reigns in these parts of the city. For the third consecutive year, L'Association pour la Défense des Droits Sociaux (ADDS) advocated that welfare recipients and old-age pensioners refuse to pay the municipal water tax. The tax has been called a regressive levy because it taxes low-income individuals at a higher rate than the middle and upper sectors of the city. Of the citizens who heeded the ADDS call, only those who have little or nothing to lose will be exempted from property seizure.

Several months ago, tenants occupying 47 low-rental ($60-$75) flats owned by Clermont Motors on St. Denis Street received eviction notices. The tenants protested to the Quebec Rental Board. The final decision favoured the proprietor's wish to demolish the flats in order to convert the land into a parking lot. The most inexpensive rents that the evicted tenants have been able to find in the area are in the $130 per month range. There are countless cases like these, and still more that are never brought to public attention. Publicity depends, for the most part, upon directed organization.

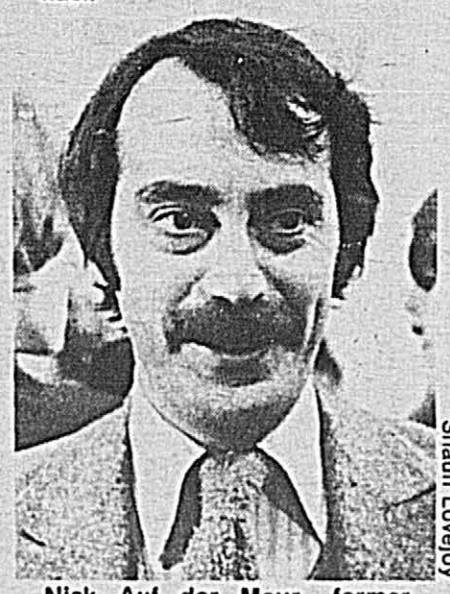
The mobilization of citizens in Snowdon, Cote des Neiges and NDG has largely owed its existence to the MCM which, incidentally, captured all three wards in the last municipal election. MCM councillors have served their constituents well.


Eva Friede

Yvon Lamarre, one of Drap's right-hand henchmen


Eva Friede

Arnold Bennett, MCM councillor for NDG and former Daily hack


Shaun Lovejoy

Nick Auf der Maur, former MCM councillor and Democratic Alliance MNA candidate

Common sense dictates to some that an elected MCM councillor or two in every ward would end all injustice. With a PQ government in power at the provincial level, many MCM supporters feel that social reform at the municipal level will be forthcoming. Though it is true that the platforms of the PQ and the MCM coincide on many crucial points, the tragic fate which awaits many Montrealers transcends party politics. There are certain prevalent economic and social realities which predlude reform.

To put it proverbially, Montreal, like much of the civilization that surrounds it, is at the mercy of various corporate organizations which buy and sell real estate and-or vend essential services and commodities with no other goal than profit and expansion. A real estate firm, for instance, like Marathon Realty Co. Ltd., which is demolishing its Laurentien Hotel, also owns 21 shopping centres, eight commercial complexes, 1027 apartment units, and 217 acres of land in six Canadian cities. Gaz Metropolitain will earn $7 million this year, which is almost 70 percent higher than last year's profit. This is a significant statistic when it is noted that most welfare recipients and low-income families in Montreal heat and cook with natural gas. Meanwhile, Bell Canada, an ideal model of a government-sanctioned monopoly, intends to raise its rates for residential phones by 9.5 percent.

Montreal is further obliged to be "the lamb among wolves" owing to the Olympic deficit. The city has already lost its borrowing power, resulting in the postponement of the completion of a sewage disposal plant from 1979 to 1984 and of a water purification plant from 1979 to 1982. To complete these projects, Montreal needs revenue. Thus, it is in the interest of the municipal administration to encourage and invite land speculation and housing shortages in order to expand the tax base.

MCM councillors and supporters continue to blame the situation on the Drapeau administration "whose political decisions are based on the class interests it represents." The defunct provincial Liberals were equally castigated because "they did not want to interfere with private property."

This kind of socio-economic criticism is justified. But if the implication is that the new provincial government will or can interfere with private property, its proponents are suffering from delusion. And if the MCM expects to alter the "state of things" by representing the class interests of the disadvantaged citizens of Montreal, it seriously underestimates the pervasive economic and social control of the powers that be.

The annual rift which highlights MCM congresses between its radical left-wing and moderate social reformists is indicative of the contradictions inherent in party politics. The left de-emphasizes the importance of election victories because it understands, as MCM councillor John Gardiner phrases it, "That we still wouldn't have the power to make fundamental changes in society." The reformists, conceding the impracticality of the left, argue that the average citizen is intimidated by the left and are content with winning minor concessions for their constituents. The left, meanwhile, assumes an "all-or-nothing stance". In essence, no organization can support party politics and the middle class and simultaneously expect to satisfy the needs of the disadvantaged by effecting fundamental social change. Faith in party politics is of necessity a rejection of radical change and a surrender to the status quo.

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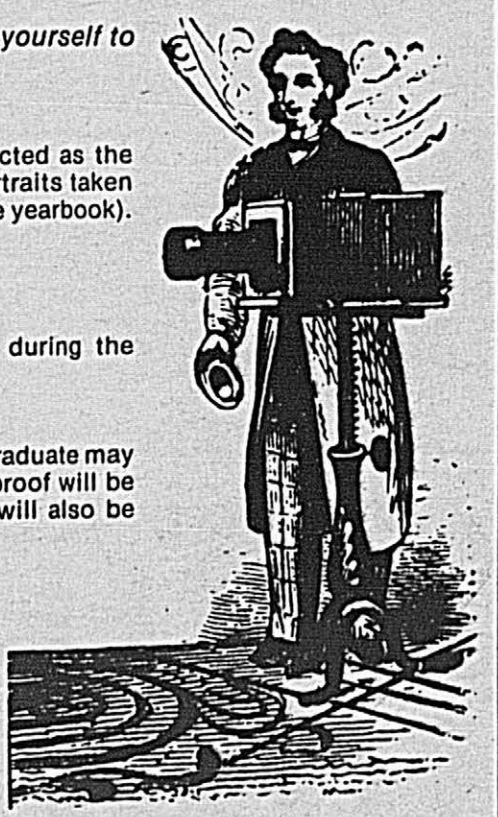
tenderest chunks of steak on a skewer served with a crêpe, filled with sliced fresh mushrooms in a béchamel sauce and crisp spinach salad

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The World's Greatest chocolate chip cookies

This is the second of an annual Christmas Weekly feature—"Greatest Muncho Facestuffers in the World." Last year featured Junior's Cheesecake.

by Jeff Kessler

With hideous glee a slightly warped and twisted figure gurgled to himself in the back of the bus.

"Stupid Yank border guards, little do they know what festering destruction awaits in their land."

Now that he had crossed the border newly aroused tastebud saliva seeped in his mouth as he launched his fiendish plan. Destination: an innocent, but well-guarded shopping centre in Plattsburgh, New York. Objective: to abscond the supreme treasure of Albany — a treasure doled out freely to the "North Country" inhabitants of New York and Vermont, but mercilessly denied to Canadians and city slickers from the south.

"But no more!" screamed the dark figure to himself as he stole into the Plattsburgh bus terminal bathroom.

"No more will Canadians have to wave American flags and lose 87% on their dollars just to get a box of the stuff. No more will New Yawkers have to grovel and try to speak correctly; all for a miniscule tidbit."

He climbed under the door in the pay toilet and changed out of his stained sweater vest and elephant bellbottoms into a pair of straight-leg Levi's, hiking boots and flannel shirt. Ten minutes later he was loose in the parking lot shopping centre, snarling and snorting in unrestrained mania. The coveted prize would soon be his, and Montreal's, and someday even New York City's... Freihofer's Chocolate Chip Cookies!!!...

Freihofer's are the world's greatest commercially made chocolate chip cookies. They are soft. They remain soft. Their chocolate chip content is beyond the wildest dreams of even the most constipated cookie monster.

Mothers in Burlington, Troy, and Scroon Lake have contemplated suicide after having their homemade cookies rejected and stomped on by enraged kiddies.

Hear the responses to the Freihofer taste test:

Ellen Bartlett: "I love them. They're the ultimate reality."

Elaine Swerdlow: "They used to be just like cake... Just like cake."

Lorne Merryweather: "They're very, very chippie. Yeah, Friehofers and getting a speeding ticket on the New York Thruway."

It's all true. Daily, hordes of hairy, beastlike goons from the Big Apple roar up interstate 87 to seize as many cases of Freihofers as terrified stock boys and checkout girls can handle. Luckily the local yokels buy up the cookies first, and the hairy demons from the south usually rumble away unrequited in their desire.

However, word-of-mouth has passed the legend of Freihofers up to Montreal; cookieland is in danger of being caught in a horrible pincer movement between goons from the south and those warped and twisted figures sneaking down on busses from Canada. The potential for unthinkable havoc exists. The nearest Freihofer is only 40 minutes from Montreal. For every cookie-crazed Montrealer who is caught in a U.S. P & C Supermarket, ten will take their place.

Perhaps there is no hope for the bleak and ravaged creatures who crave mindlessly after Ma Freihofer's incredible creation. Supplication to the Almighty or total destruction of our taste buds may be the only answer.

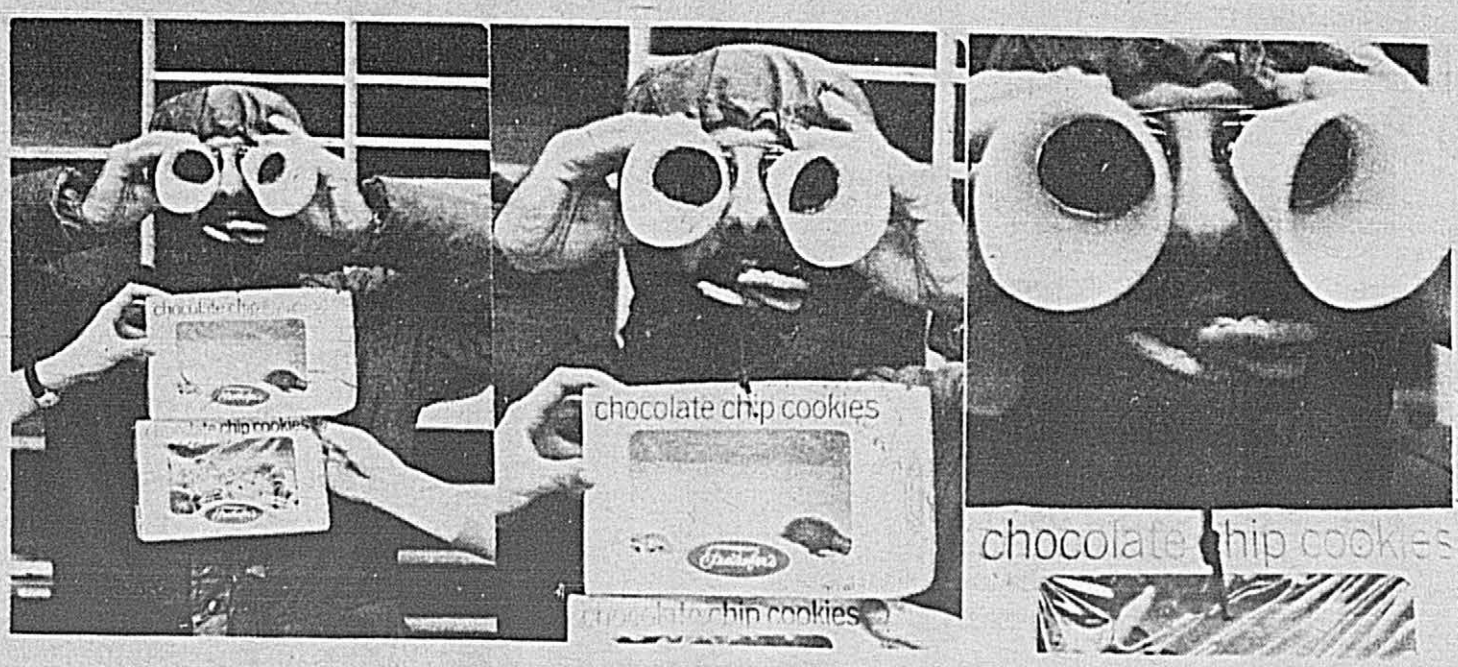
Freihofer's chocolate chip cookies, once the divine gift to humanity, have, through their own ultimate perfection, sown the seeds for the catastrophic destruction of mankind.

Freihofer's chocolate chip cookies are made with wheat flour, chocolate chip, sugar, vegetable shortening, eggs, salt, leavening, natural and artificial flavouring. They cost 99 cents a box.

They are produced by the Charles Freihofer Baking Co., Inc., Troy, N.Y. They are available in western Vermont and eastern New York from south of Albany to the Canadian border.

They are the world's greatest commercially made chocolate chip cookies.

Freihofer's



photos by Eva Friede

The Elusive Croissant

by Chris Pomiecko

I haven't found the perfect croissant in Montreal. Here is my definition of a perfect croissant:

It must be large but very light. The outer layer must be dark brown and crisp, the mid-layers should be dry and airy with the lightest twinge of butter. The core of the croissant must be rather sweet, somewhat moist and bunchy, and should tingle the taste buds with the slight flavour of cream cheese. The use of butter should not be necessary.



There are three ways to eat a croissant. The most popular is to just go munch, munch gobble, (that's the middle), munch, munch. For this proletarian method of eating, the croissant may be hot or cold. Secondly one may eat the croissant with coffee. Usually at breakfast with Jeanne Moreau or Patti Smith or the Queen... (with whom I usually share meals; sitting alone and grumpily staring at my loose change). For this manner, the croissant may be cold or even stale. Then it's dipdip munch slurp, dipdip munch etc. The third method, the one I recommend as the most satisfying, is to bite off the tips of the crescent, pause, and then operate on the abdomen of the pastry. First one peels off the outer layer, savouring its crisp crunchiness, then slowly, layer by layer of puffy dough, one works toward the centre. For those with infinite patience, who have not stuffed the whole goddam thing in their porcine embouchures, the anticipation will be worth the agonizing wait. Finally one pops the moist centre into one's mouth and lets it sit on the tongue, then washes it down with a good cup of cafe. MMMMmmmmmmmm. For this method, the croissant must be reheated or fresh off the coals.

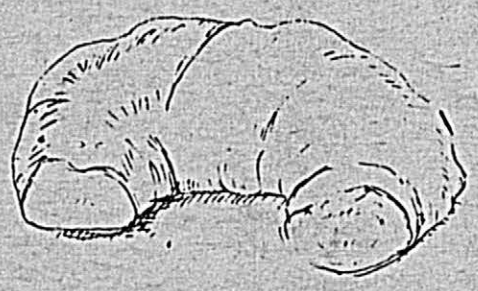
But I haven't found here a croissant which combines perfection of texture and flavour. And my chances of being able to recognise the critter if I found it are getting slimmer and slimmer as my (stomach is getting larger and larger—no...) as my tongue is continually dulled by sweet nicotine.



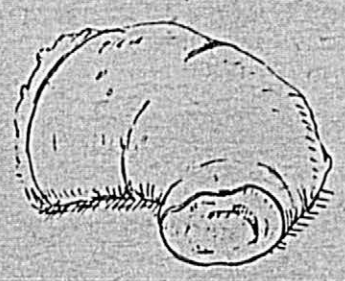
But one can't have one's cake and eat it and look like David Bowie too. (Unfortunately I haven't been able to accomplish any of the three.)

Where was I? Oh, yes, the croissants I have sampled in Montreal have proved either (1) large enough but not flaky or sweet enough, or (2) they have been flaky and sweet but a little too petit and anaemic to afford the necessary contrast between the outer and inner layers. (I name no names, neither the P***ss*rie B***ge, nor the S***t S**p**s, nor L*****e Br*the*s Bak**y, which do have, in order, fantastic elephant ears, raisin buns and bear claws.) (Incidentally, I have found the perfect bagel, at the Bagel Factory on St. Viateur.)

But perhaps the fundamental reason that I do not find that the croissants



here are tickets to nirvana can be deduced from that oft-quoted axiom, "nothing is as good without the effort." This summer I decided to bake my own croissants, since my hometown, Pastoral Pukeburg, doesn't even have a post-office. The process of creating croissants requires, in toto (Aunty Em, Aunty Em), seven hours of hard work, especially for someone who doesn't know his ass from his eggbeater. I engaged in this laborious practice six times during interims between my many transient and scurrilous "pawttime summah jawbs". The first batch was used for paperweights and doorstops, and to scare off or hopefully poison the neighbourhood cats; the second began to bubble



insidiously in the oven, looking like creatures from an old sci-fi movie. But as I watched my sixth attempt rise slowly in the oven, spread out lavishly on the baking pan, and crispen, I knew I had achieved the quintessence of croissantity. And I was right. And promptly devoured each batch, hot and fresh from the oven, first en masse, then with coffee, and the last eight in a leisurely marathon food orgy. Thirty-five hours of mixing, kneading, warming, cooling, rolling, greasing, cutting, curling and cooking, (not to mention the mess in the kitchen and all the dishes), had produced eighteen perfect croissants (and ten excess pounds) later. But it was worth it.

So go, gentle reader, and roll your own.

Confessions of a Food FANATIC!!!!



Croissant Recipe

French Croissants — from The Joy of Cooking.

Have all ingredients at about 75 degrees.

Scald:

7 8 cup milk

Stir into it, until melted and dissolved:

1 tablespoon lard

1 ½ tablespoon sugar

¾ teaspoon salt

Cool until lukewarm. Add:

1 cake yeast

dissolved in:

⅔ cup 85 degree water

Stir in or knead in to make a soft dough about:

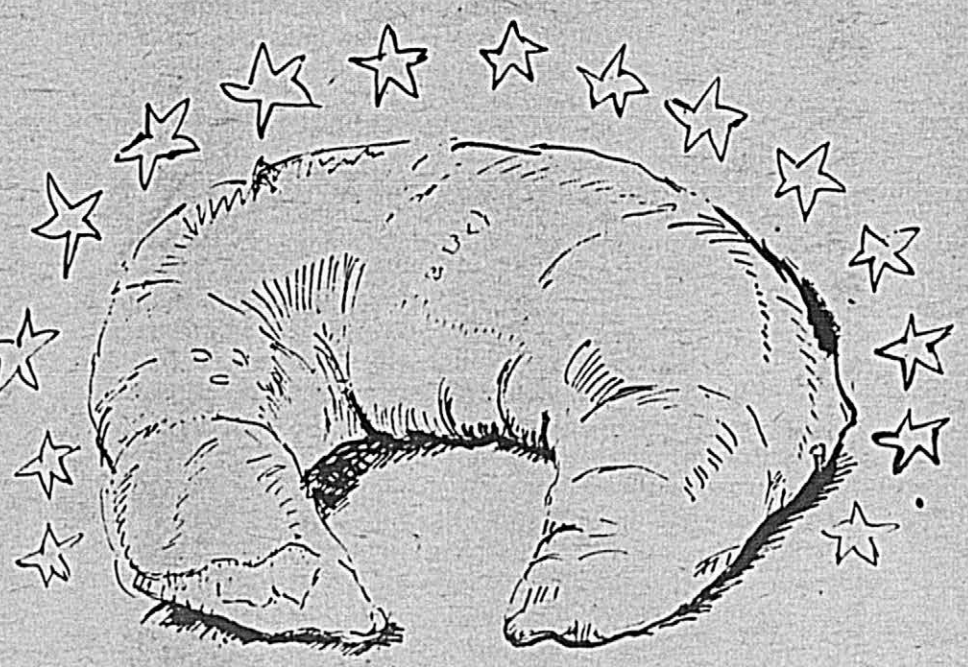
2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour

Knead the dough on a lightly floured surface until smooth and elastic. Place it in a greased bowl and turn it so all sides are lightly greased. Cover with a damp cloth. Permit to rise until doubled in bulk, about 1 ½ hours. Cover the dough with a lid and place in the refrigerator until thoroughly chilled, at least 20 minutes. Then roll it out into an oblong ¼ inch thick. Now beat until creamy:

1 cup butter

Dot ⅔ of the surface of the dough with ¼ cup butter. Fold the undotted third over the centre third. Then, fold the doubled portion over the remaining third of the butter-dotted portion. The dough is now in three layers. Swing the layered dough a ¼ turn — or as in bridge, bring East to South. Roll it again into an oblong ¼ inch thick. Again, dot ⅔ of the surface with ¼ of the butter. Fold the undotted third over the centre dotted third. Then fold the doubled portion over the remaining dotted third as before. Swing the dough a quarter turn. Roll and fold it twice more, dotting each time with ¼ cup butter. Cover and chill the dough for at least 2 hours. Then, roll it again on a slightly floured surface to the thickness of ¼ inch. Cut off any folded edges which might keep the dough from expanding. Cut the dough into 3-inch squares. Cut the squares on the bias. Roll the triangular pieces beginning with the wide side and stretching it slightly as you roll. Shape the rolls into crescents. Place them on a baking sheet. Chill them at once for ½ hour. Never allow them a final rising, as they will not be crisp if you do. Preheat oven to 400 degrees. Bake croissants for 10 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350 degrees and bake them until they are done — about 10 to 15 minutes longer.

Makes 18 croissants.



Canadian Theatre: Who's Out There

by Martin Kinch

There are times in the life of any movement when it becomes necessary to take account, to draw a map of the territory you have covered, and to attempt to fix your position with some degree of accuracy. Too often, having ostensibly reached your destination, you find yourself lost with the path curling up behind you. Consider the case of the Canadian Theatre and the Canadian Theatre Movement, particularly in Toronto. Since 1969 I have been working in the theatre in Toronto. What follows is a case study of the current state of Canadian theatre, based on my experience in that city.

Seven years ago, there was Toronto Workshop Productions, dedicated to an exploration of the Canadian social and political scene. Now there are some thirty professional companies, all of whom pay at least lip service to the concept of indigenous theatre. Some of whom, Theatre Passe Muraille, The Factory Lab Theatre, Tarragon Theatre, Toronto Workshop Productions, and Toronto Free Theatre are already small but established institutions. The list of bona-fide Canadian hits is more than impressive. The growth is astounding.

T.W.P. has recently completed a highly successful European tour, T.P.M. has bought and is at present renovating a building accommodating three performing spaces, Tarragon is engaged in extensive renovations increasing the capacity of its theatre, and Toronto Free Theatre is preparing to open two new houses in December. The path would seem to be clear and bright for the Canadian Theatre, and yet the mood among theatre people, looking forward to another season, ranges from guarded optimism to cynicism and despair, for on the evidence of last season, the audience has stopped growing and is diminishing.

Now, the disappearance of an audience is obviously a matter of some importance to any cultural activity from publishing to hockey. Markets ebb and flow, and I suppose you can regard me as something of an hysteric to be crying "Fire!" after one poor season; but the fact is that no art lives as closely to the condition of its market as the theatre. No activity, with the possible exception of young love, depends so entirely for its survival on immediate response. Certainly, vestiges of life remain. The playwright still has his script, but that unique collectivity which is a theatrical production lives only as long as there are people present to participate in its life. For the Canadian theatres this fact is a double burden for we lack the resources necessary for major publicity. We must therefore rely on the good will of the critics and the continuing interest of the committed audience; the wider audience for the most part remain unconvinced that entertainment and Canadian are in any way equitable. It is also unfortunate that with the waning of fashionable nationalism, it is to that larger audience that the theatres are being forced to appeal. One's position, though lost, becomes dotted with sign posts. . . . Classics—this way! Broadway hits—that way! The geography of the situation becomes so dense, so rich with possible paths, that the instinctive sense of direction fails; and questions of destination are rapidly replaced by the concerns of survival.

But that is to jump ahead. Better to understand why we are lost, than to examine stand-by solutions. Particularly as there is no shortage of commonly offered reasons for the decline.

—The closing of Tarragon, the most successful producer of Canadian hits, certainly altered the balance; but on the other hand, this should have left at least a percentage of their audience free to explore other theatres. The resurgance of Stratford, and the revitalization of the C.B.C. Drama Dept. has partially or completely removed many of our strongest people from the stage. And yet, there are other good writers and actors, and last season produced a number of fine though sparsely attended productions.

—The economic situation. Although it is possible to walk into almost any Canadian theatre without charge for at least one performance each week, theatre is still regarded as a luxury, an experience which should provide comfort without undue surprise. (This probably has a great deal to do with the huge upswing in attendance at main-stream cultural events; Stratford, The Symphony, The St. Lawrence Centre.) The audience is inclined to be more selective, to attend fewer events, and to check with their newspapers before committing themselves to any. . . . Which brings us to:

The critics; the most widely offered and I believe the most widely believed reason for the problem. Indeed "The Critics" is the only issue on which the theatre community has been motivated to take a communal stand in years. No doubt John Fraser's prophecies of gloom and doom hurt; no doubt their negative effect was tripled by the depradations of Gina Mallette; and yet it is also true that the least attended shows of The Toronto Free Theatre Season, *April 29, 1975*, and the *Mystery of the Pig Killers Daughter* were the most favorably, and very favorably, reviewed.

No, the critics are not the issue, and neither are the other factors listed above. These are certainly part of the problem. Were the theatres truly in touch with their audience, and their audience with them, they would still exist, but as minor irritants. To find better answers, we must go further back, recover the territory we travelled before, draw the map; a crude map with many points of interest omitted, probably overly subjective; but hopefully accurate enough to suggest the direction of the next few steps.

Phase One:
The Early Days.

The first thing to realize about the Canadian Theatre Movement is that it began with little or no nationalist aspiration; beyond the aspirations of its founders to create situations, within their own country, in which they could begin their careers. Very few had visions of the alternative theatre as any more than a stepping stone, often to London or New York. True, there were glimmerings of the coming scene in Keith Turnbull's early London collaborations with James Reaney, in John Palmer's New Vic Company, in Palmer's further collaboration with myself at The Canadian Place Theatre, and most noticeably in the collaboration of George Luscombe and Jack Winter at Toronto Workshop Productions. (Even at that, it is amazing how much of T.W.P.'s early success was firmly rooted in the application of Joan Littlewood's British techniques to Canadian adaptations of European works.) It was not, however, the dream of a truly Canadian Theatre, or the desire for a specifically Canadian experience which prompted Jim Gerrard and Rochdale College to found Theatre Passe Muraille in 1968. The real influences were Fritz Perls, and Timothy Leary, Peter Brook and Jerzy Grotowski, Tom O'Horgan, Cafe La Mama, Julian Beck, Judith Malina, and the ensemble of the Living Theatre; in short, a host of European and American artists, most of them primarily dedicated to the ethic and the aesthetic of "doing your own thing".

It was an exciting time, a time of experiment and exploration, particularly for directors who, since the theatre lacked an equally active group of playwrights, were firmly at the centre



The False Messiah, Theatre Passe Muraille

of activity. Social Naturalism, soon to be the major way of presenting Canadian life, had yet to achieve its dominance, and expressionism, hallucination, confrontation, and audience participation flourished. Perhaps most important for our map, however, there existed a definite bond between the theatres and their audience; an audience that was characterized by long hair, beards, bells, and babies in the front rows of the most outrageous plays. Its concerns were the concerns of "the sixties": the breaking of sexual taboo, the problems of individual freedom, and the yearning for community. As a group, it possessed within itself ideal conditions for fostering a new theatre: communality of interest in essentially dramatic issues, strong desire for live experience and a corresponding distrust of artifice and the synthetic (Remember "plastic"?), a need to "come together", and a deep alienation from official culture. And culturally, this group in Canada was severely disenfranchised. One could not ask for better conditions. The theatre was able to develop in one of those rare periods when the needs of the theatre to produce and perform were directly complemented by the reciprocal needs of the audience to participate; the audience's dedication to the process turned a blind eye to the limitations of the product.

It is hard to remember now how aware of all this one was, at the time. I can, however, vouch for a conviction that we were in the right place at the right time. We had a centre, and a purpose.

Phase Two:
Factory Theatre Lab and The Canadian Play

Given a young and aware audience, who since Expo had been increasingly edging towards an exploration of their environment, and an affirmation of their national identity, it seems obvious now that the theatre, if it were to continue to have a genuine function had to move towards the Canadian play. It did not seem so at the time. After all, there *were* better plays in New York. If one had to be Canadian there were better plays in Montreal. For a young director eager to develop his style the aesthetic prospects were terrifying. The argument may have been fine in the long term: to produce a truly Canadian theatre we had to produce a majority of Canadian plays regardless of their merit. In the short term it had distinct disadvantages. In this climate, Ken Gass' decision to found The Factory Lab Theatre, dedicated exclusively to the exploration and performance of Canadian work, was both astute and courageous. Very few were convinced that Gass' belief in the Canadian play, and his creation of "The Home of the Canadian Playwright," would be so completely vindicated.

At the same time, we must not dismiss the contemporary fears of the short term effect as just another phantom of the inter-nationalist mind. As we have seen, theatre is a hopelessly short term phenomenon, and there is no question that the shift in emphasis from stylistic exploration, internationalist cosmic concern, sex and revolution, to an emphasis on the dramaturgical development of raw talent tended toward a lack of public definition. There was also—especially in the early days—a great deal of unfulfilled writing, and a serious lack of craft. In the short term, the Factory was making very heavy demands; they were asking the audience to relinquish their legitimate theatrical satisfactions for an interest in the development of new plays, and a committment to the cause of a Canadian drama.

Theatre Passe Muraille and The Collective Creation

While the Factory must be credited with the institutional pioneering of the Canadian Play, Theatre Passe Muraille was to develop the most Canadian of theatrical forms—the collective creation. Influenced by Roger Planchon's Theatre de la Cite in Lyons, and by French ideas of popular theatre, by a late sixties committment to the democratic theatrical process, improvisation, and the belief in the actor as a creative rather than an interpretive artist, Paul Thompson—T:P.M.'s third artistic director—set out to create a company and a method for the exploration of Canadian life, and the development of a national mythology.

T.P.M. presented the Canadian audience with the first genuinely popular theatre since *Spring Thaw*. And, in his ability to focus the artistic and visionary concerns of his theatre, and join them with the democratic method of his work, Paul Thompson had centred his company and acquired an ongoing strength unavailable to the more dramaturgically-minded Factory.

Phase Two:
The Second Stage: Tarragon and T.F.T.

The Factory and T.P.M. pioneered a nationalist theatre in Toronto; but they were soon joined by Tarragon and Toronto Free Theatre—both, to a large extent, born out of the inability of the first two to accomodate the work and ambitions of the growing number of artists involved in the Canadian Theatre in Toronto.

Tarragon was launched from The Factory and from the success of The Factory's first big hit: Bill Glassco's production David Freeman's *Creeps*. The following season, Glassco opened Tarragon with a revival of the original production; and the play was, once again, a hit—perhaps the first to really impress the idea of the alternative theatre on the general public. It was certainly Tarragon that convinced the commercial theatre-going audience of the acceptability of a Canadian Theatre; but this was yet to come. For most of its first season Tarragon floundered in the same lack of engaging material that afflicted the Factory.

In the following seasons, they were to discover what the Factory's approach could never create. To be successful it was necessary to narrow one's focus-in Tarragon's case to sustain almost exclusively on the work of David French, naturalistic presentations of the experiences of people generally different from the Tarragon audience themselves (gays, spastics, workers)—build very tightly on one's success and respect the audience desire for a particular style, and a very particular type of experience.

Toronto Free Theatre

As the newest of the major alternative theatres, T.F.T., founded by Tom Hendry, John Palmer, and myself entered the scene when the momentum



Cosmic Jack, Global Village Theatre

of the Canadian play was already an established fact. Concerned with a lack of sophistication in production and with the uneven quality of acting involved; equally concerned with the audience's accessibility to the work—it would perhaps have been more important to be concerned with the works accessibility to the audience—T.F.T. set out to create the first ensemble acting company for the Canadian play, and a free theatre. The goals were dramatically opposed, as the writers and directors involved were primarily interested in the exploration of individual psychology and action. One could not really dedicate oneself to complexity of dramatic production, demanding roles, and questions of style and aesthetics, and at the same time create material which would relate to an audience which needed a free theatre. On the theatrical side though, T.F.T. created a loose but attuned ensemble company, and a highly developed style of physical production. It was also the only theatre to concentrate its work on the psychological exploration of itself and its audience; if the Tarragon's work was, at times, to encourage the audience's voyeurism, T.F.T. was to bring out its narcissism.

Free admission finally disappeared, but before it did, T.F.T. had introduced and involved new elements in the growing theatre scene.

After Success

Perhaps the most immediate and visible result of the fashion for Canadian plays was a large increase in the number and scope of public productions, and the decrease in committed workshop exploration. The major alternative theatres were rapidly turning themselves into producing institutions. Subsidy was growing and the theatres were becoming dependent. Box office was becoming a concern; some shows even made money. A definite increase in programming was necessary to meet the growing self-image; and that programming had to be Canadian.

New works had to be found; but the theatres, having more money to spend, were already becoming conservative. Young playwrights began to find their way into workshop programs instead of onto the stage. Often these programs acted as a sop for withholding larger production resources. The theatres, spending more and more on individual works, relied on a small and shrinking group of writers.

Theatres allowed themselves to announce entire seasons long before the announced plays were actually in existence. Panic-decisions were made to fill the holes when the promised works failed to appear. In the rush, and the acceptance of rigid opening-night dates, supposedly dictated by audience needs, many plays opened in the second draft which should have opened in the fifth. For the playwrights, on whose output the growth of the theatres depended, the pressures resulted in quick debilitation. Some developed blocks. Some moved rapidly towards formulaic repetition. Very few were able to develop and mature in this atmosphere. Fewer could produce the deep and resonant images needed for the creation of strong dramatic experience.

The Illusion of Victory

Very few realized how uncommitted the regional theatres really were. Certainly they needed and welcomed actors and directors from the Toronto Scene—but their response to the play-

continued on page 48

Theatre...

continued from page 47

wright was largely dictated by fashion, and federal promptings. They were still a long way from considering the Canadian play a vital part of their programming—certainly not the equal of Albee, Beckett, Pinter . . . etc.

In Toronto, neither the money nor the expertise existed for the transfer of productions into larger houses for indefinite runs. This failure to create a system for the exploitation of success not only created unnecessary financial problems for the theatres, but also motivation problems for the writers looking for a reasonable return on their work. Without the glamour of the long run, the Canadian playwrights were absurdly regarded by the regional theatres as experimental. The regionals, therefore, felt completely justified in producing Canadians on second stages; often with directors who provided both stylistic and literal English accents. Just to be safe. No roots were laid down for the Toronto play; and few regional playwrights were encouraged. The playwrights cut off from further theatrical advancement moved partially or completely into television and film. The fashion began to fade as quickly as it had grown.

The Drainoff of Committed Actors

As with the playwrights, so the actors were taken up by a reviving television drama. Nick Mancuso, Chapelle Jaffe, Saul Rubinek, Janet Amos, Steven Markle and many more were the face of Canadian Theatre; a group in whom the audience had developed an almost proprietory interest. More important, they were intimately connected with the process of play development; improvisation and the actor's contribution to the growth of his role were crucial to the creation of a new play. They had learned, as many classically trained actors had not, to take an aggressive responsibility for their work, to be willing to try anything, and to care as much for the integrity of their characters and the viability of their dialogue as they did for applause. Their skills were vital; as directors and writers, forced to work with equally gifted but inexperienced actors, were to find out.

The Breakdown of the Critical Function.

For many reasons, theatre was becoming less interesting, less demanding, and that kind of theatre deserves harsh criticism. A critic hounding out incompetence—and there has been a great deal of incompetence over the past two seasons—is definitely doing his job. The critic, however, has a wider responsibility to create the cultural climate. The diminishing attempt to perform this function has been a real factor in the cooling of public response.

Nathan Cohen could insist that the early Passe Muraille's work was crude, but that Passe Muraille's attempts to create a new theatre in Toronto should be supported. Herbert Whittaker was known—perhaps too well—for his belief in encouragement; and Urjo Kareda had a very real hand in creating the smaller theatres. The shift to John Fraser at the *Globe*, and Gina Mallette at the *Star* has been disastrous.

Their work has strengthened a growing lack of public trust. Not as a result of bad reviews—there have been many favourable reviews—but as a result of their reintroduction of an internationalist perspective, and their acceptance of the belief that the new theatres were a strong and established fact. They have characterized and categorized the new theatres as an off-Broadway to a reviving Stratford. Indeed, Gina Mallette seems to have a New York equivalent for every theatre in the city. They have defined their function as the creation of witty—sadly, they are not extremely so—bon-mot journalism à la John Simon, and they have ignored the need for their help in the education of the public to its own theatre. They have ignored their opportunity and their responsibility to create an atmosphere responsive to and demanding of the art of the theatre, to become the agents of the entertainment industry.



One Crack Out, Tarragon Theatre

The Audience Crisis.

The worst effect of the apprehended victory of the Canadian theatre was a consequent lack of necessity in the work. The big battle was won; now where were we to turn our energies? The theatres seemed to run out of steam at exactly the point that a wider audience finally appeared. This audience was to make demands that the theatres, initially started as limited alternatives to more successful theatrical ventures, had never really considered. It was an audience with little concern for the development of the playwright as the early Factory audience had been, and with little sympathy for eclectic formal experiment as the T.F.T. audience had been. It was concerned with an evening's novelty and entertainment.

The encounter between this audience and a theatre which, having won the battle of the Canadian play, was at a loss for new directions was bound to be disappointing for both, as they entered each other's world with reticence and suspicion; the theatres dubious of the audience's desire for entertainment, conceived as a desire for the same values to which the festival theatres pandered; and the audience wary of the real but often only partially realized attempts at a new dramaturgy.

* * *

So there's our map; and although it doesn't fit together neatly, it is possible to see how we got where we are; but then it's always easier to analyse than find solutions—particularly if you're trying to build a local and national audience for Canadian Theatre. However, since we've been concentrating on the internal reasons behind the theatre's current malaise—we are all aware of the larger obstacles to the success of any serious national expression in a colonized culture—we will start with the theatres. Much can be done at this level. The major need, and one that has inspired endless discussion,—from the satire of *I Want to Die in Ruby Red Tap Shoes*, to the savage analogy of Ken Gass' remarkable *The Boy Bishop*—is for a serious and genuine stock taking. Out of this, I believe, will come a committment to a set of methods based on the real demands of the work, as opposed to the tumescent desire for mountains of fast-food Canadian programming. This will probably involve the theatres in the exploration of some foreign work, and in the reappraisal and reworking of past productions, hopefully not just the successes. In the interests of a wider-based audience—the theatres have never really reached beyond the middle class—the theatre must question both its accessibility and the areas it chooses to explore. If one examines the hits it is amazing how little our theatres have dealt with urban life and urban needs. Certainly little will come of following the dictates of entertainment fashion, but we must make sure that, in a wider sense, our work entertains, and our images capture the public imagination. Somehow, the theatres must rise above the hostility of some, and the excessive pandering of others to a wider audience.

The theatres must learn, to cooperate. Small as it may have seemed, the grouping of the theatres to protest the *Star's* appointment of Gina Mallette as Drama Critic did a great deal to further this end. It was the first time that they had come together for any real end, and was immensly effective in raising the communal morale. This co-operation should continue to include cost sharing co-productions—it would be marvellous for the Canadian playwright to work outside the eternal permutations of the five character play—and the exploration of a communal transfer space. Getting the hits into a larger situation would allow us not only to capitalize on success; it would also clear the already available spaces for a wider range of new works, and the building of a larger base. Cooperation could, and should extend into the publication of a communal paper, a genuine consumer's report on the theatre; and, perhaps with a lot of growing trust, into the development of a communal lobby aimed at a more equitable share of Canadian subsidy for the Canadian Theatre.

Ideally

In the larger context, and in our current society, one can only suggest solutions with less optimism. Ideally, the patterns of funding must be reexamined and reversed, with the largest share going to the development of the national theatre. Those involved in its creation must be guaranteed a decent living—the average actor makes $1800. a year, and I cannot think of a playwright who supports him or herself on the theatre alone. Only this will allow the possibility of a continuing and committed core of actors, directors, and playwright. Ideally, the present management of the regional theatres should be replaced, where necessary, with artistic directors—and the directors do exist to fill these roles—committed to the production of Canadian work in some reasonable relation to the foreign material. Ideally, the artists, the academics, and the critics will wake up to the real necessity of a Canadian Theatre, and become interested and vocal in its support.

Finally, the theatre must place its past success in perspective, congratulate itself on its accomplishments, and realize the fact that the Canadian play and a committment to its production will mean increasingly less if its mere presence is considered a success, and the theatre turns from its initially serious purposes, and in its desire for a short term hit, abnegates its more serious function—the imaginative exploration of our life, and our reality.

Before any of this however, a real internal and external education must take place. The theatre is not film, nor is it TV. It is one of the last great communal experiences we have, and we must respect and build it as such. Only in a reaffirmation of itself as a unique experience does the theatre have something to offer. With the continuing Americanization of the media, it may well be the last place in which we can share in an ongoing definition of ourselves.

This is a revised reprint of an article that appeared in **This Magazine.** *Martin Kinch is the author of* **Me?** *and* **April 29, 1975.** *He is the artistic director of the Toronto Free Theatre.*

The photographs in this article were used courtesy of **Canada on Stage 1975: The Canadian Theatre Review Yearbook.**

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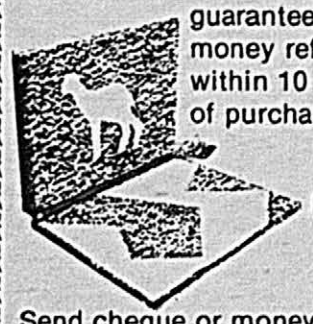
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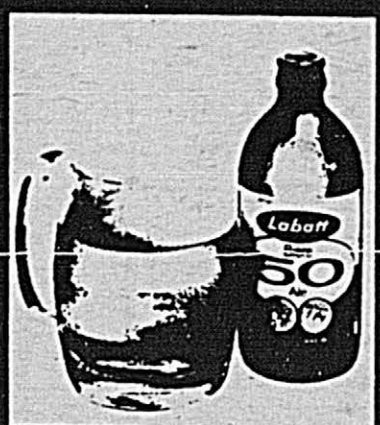
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Schedule of Lectures and Topics

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2] Chassidus I: Fundamentals of Chassidic Metaphysics — Mon. Dec. 27 8:00 p.m.
Chassidus II: Fundamentals of Chassidic Metaphysics — Tues. Dec. 28 8:00 p.m.
Chassidus III: Fundamentals of Chassidic Metaphysics — Wed. Dec. 29 3:30-4:45 p.m. by Dr. J. Bawer

3] Jewish History I: The Role of Women in Jewish History — Sun. Dec. 26 8:00 p.m.
Jewish History II: The Role of Women in Jewish History — Wed. Dec. 29 8:00 p.m. by Mrs. P. Minkowitz

4] Jewish Laws and Ethics I: Development, Application, Timelessness — Mon. Dec. 27 3:30-4:45 p.m.
Jewish Laws and Ethics II: Development, Application, Timelessness — Tues. Dec. 28 3:30-4:45 p.m.
Jewish Laws and Ethics III: Development, Application, Timelessness — Thurs. Dec. 30 3:30-4:45 p.m. by Dr. A. Teitlebaum

5] Prayer I: The Need for Prayer — Sun. Dec. 26 3:30-4:45 p.m.
Prayer II: The Development of Prayer — Mon. Dec. 27 3:30-4:45 p.m.
Prayer III: An In-Depth View of the Psalms — Thurs. Dec. 30 8:00 p.m. by Rabbi Z. Smukler

6] Talmudic Discussion I — Sun. Dec. 26 10:30-11:30 a.m.
Talmudic Discussion II — Tues. Dec. 28 10:30-11:30 a.m.
Talmudic Discussion III — Thurs. Dec. 30 10:30-11:30 a.m. by Rabbi Z. Silberstein

7] Traditional Jewish Cuisine — Fri. Dec. 31 10:30-11:30 a.m. by Pessach "Connoisseur"

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classifieds

continued from page 4

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MISC.

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SUBLET Feb. 1st, 4½ BASEMENT APT., $145-mo., including heating, hot water, electricity. Earlier occupancy can be arranged. Call 486-2986.

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static on the airwaves

by Chris Pomiecko



WARNING: the reviewer is patti smith, fanatic. He has been heard making outrageous statements like, "but patti smith is pure energy. patti smith is a phenomenon. patti smith is a history of rock and roll. i have seen the future of rock and roll and she is...

"the patti smith group is a handle to be abstracted...like radio ethiopia—the group is a field of exploration." (from the long-poem and photo insert in radio ethiopia)

"Radio Ethiopia is my woman-animal album." (patti smith to Lisa Robinson in an interview)

"patti smith as an acquired taste, like olives." (rejected opening to this article)

Radio Ethiopia notes:

patti smith becomes the patti smith group somewhere between her two albums. And it looks like she's going to need her group, judging from her voice and lyrics. Her voice is still raw—unpolished, raw—vulnerable, raw—pure but her bag of vocal tricks (squeals and moans) is running out. She's also re-hashed some of the poetic images from her first album; she loves the words cranium, brain, sperm, and spine and she's beginning to sound more like a medical student than a poet.

But on Radio Ethiopia she has recontexted and extended the images to create an exotic mythology. However, the words are still hard to understand. Jack Douglas, the producer, has helped to tighten the band musically but has not, through mixing or direction, made Patti any more coherent.

She still mumbles. Her words, which are often precise, remain initially unintelligible. The portions of the lyrics included in the insert offer no bridge to understanding. Only repeated listening will solve the jigsaw puzzling themes of patti.

But the music of the backup group, lenny kaye-guitar, ivan kral-bass, jay dee daugherty-keyboards, and richard sohl-keyboards, is getting better and better. What started as a basic garage band has, through three years of touring, metamorphosed into a raw, powerful, inventive and harsh group—solid rock and roll. But it is the interaction between the singer and band which will gives this record its power.

Side one is perfect. Starting with the fast rocker "ask the angels," with patti burning white and blue on the lines like, "and rock and roll is what i'm born to be" and the hook chorus "quaaludes, qualluuuuudes." Then, "Ain't it strange," starts with a quiet guitar riff and builds into a savage calypso chant, "down in vineland, there's a clubhouse, girl in white dress, boys shoot white stuff..."Poppies" is more mellow but equally catching. And finally "Pissing in the River," which is slow and solemn, almost hymn-like.

Side two — "Pumping (My Heart):" great; "Tallulah babeeee...ya know i love you.." but the same old cranium rehash...i cant help but love the kid...she's white hyperactive speeding energy. "Distant Fingers"...great 50's la la la la opening with two track vocals..smooth patti voice...smooth laid-back band.."when will you be landing"...throw out a rope and let us in your ufo patti...dont mumble sit up straight dont play with your food...laaaaaaaaaaanding...

And the last song: "radio ethiopia, abyssinia;" abyss, the no bottom and no center, ambitious...annoying..bad end to a fantastic album or the logical (within her cranium) extension...?... patti sings, chants, like a skinny frankenstein clomping around smashing the equipmstiff, crashing..dissipated..end of the energy..squeaks to a halt on feedback...anarchy...radio ethiopia.

Conclusion: patti doesn't always succeed in coherency but she always in power...does...



Witchcraft...

of lust. Both the High Priest and High Priestess were dressed in the skins and antlers of the Horned God and drank "filthy" brews supposedly imbued with aphrodisiacs.

The Church, in an effort to suppress this anti-religion, redefined the latter's practices as the ultimate evil and drew the most vile pictures of its practices and practitioners.

A typical piece of papal propaganda depicts one such celebration on the fabled Blocksberg Mountain in Bavaria during which various heresies were performed: "Ceremonies were generally held on mountains where woodcuts of one sabbath on the Blocksberg are replete with all the nefarious trimmings. At the sabbath's height, witches would fornicate with demons while feasting on the roasted remains of children. Morning would come and the demons would evaporate into the atmosphere leaving only a stale smell."

Their original actions could not be seen as rebellion against the Church, since the first practitioners had not been Christians. Rather, their rituals were assertions, a positive expression of native religious belief.

Ironically, it is the success of the Roman Church in suppressing these native rituals which caused the perverse modern interpretation. Although the original practices had been lost, cults were organized based on the wicked and evil visions created by the Christian Church. The members of such cults were people who had been brought up reeking of Christian dogma and sentiments. Their membership of such covens was pathological, an expression of rebellion against the Church and the constraints presented by the Church.

However, it was this pathological rebellion which actually retained the ideas, values and attitudes being rejected. They carried out these activities within the frame of reference which the Church had established: in worshipping Satan, they purposely represented themselves as evil and degenerate. They were obsessed with evil because, trapped within the Church's frame of reference, they could not rationalize their natural impulses as anything except evil.

Hence the efforts of contemporary witches and warlocks to reawaken the wild and lustful aspect of man's passion is a farcical misconception. Modern cults, radical and exciting, are little more than an expression of confusion and deceit, and show an inability to transcend the mediaeval aspects of existence.



Albee...

Albee plays on the words we use without thinking. One of the characters, Mrs. Barker, continually repeats the phrase, "Don't mind if I do." Finally Mommy says, "Won't you take off your dress?" and Mrs. Barker replies, "Don't mind if I do," and she does. Later Mrs. Barker says sweetly, "Myyyyy, what an unpleasant apartment," and Mommy replies, "Why thank you!"

As in **Virginia Woolf**, Albee critically dissects the institution of marriage in **The American Dream**. Mommy, the predecessor of Martha, is a loud, domineering woman who tells Daddy, her weak, docile husband, "I married you for your money." Women marry men for security and men marry women because they are basically masochistic; that is Albee's view of marriage. But in **The American Dream**, Albee plays this theme for laughs, and succeeds. Mommy and Daddy are abstractions or types, so their situation is absurd; George and Martha (in **Woolf**) are people, so their pathetic marriage is too realistic to shrug off.

Fiona McMurran as Mommy and Walter Auble as Daddy were excellent; they have the vivacity and timeing to keep the play funny, but they also have the reserve to prevent it from becoming hysterical. Mary Lou Basaraba's portrayal of Mrs. Barker "the business woman", is stereotypical but convincing.

Besides dissecting modern marriage and society, Albee also examines the attitude of adults towards old people. "Adults expect old people to act old," says Grandma (Keah Ekman); they require them to be doddering and incoherent, so that they will be justified in eventually sending them off to an old-age home. By showing Grandma to be the most active and aware person in the play, Albee challenges these conventions. Ekman gives a fine and touching performance, overcoming unconvincing makeup and her obvious youth.

And finally the American Dream enters, a young egotist who will do anything for a buck. He will become the sone that Mommy and Daddy couldn't have, for the price. In this role, James McGee is believable while expostulating upon his own beauty, but his acting becomes stilted when he expounds upon anything else.

The American Dream is a diffuse play. In writing **Woolf**, Albee threw out Grandma and Mrs. Barker and concentrated upon Mommy and Daddy. But the lines in **Dream** are sharp, expecially when delivered by the excellent actors of the Revue, and the production is entertaining. And although the first three plays would not succeed as an evening's entertainment, they make a good introduction to the superb presentation that a fine cast has made of a very good play—**The American Dream.**

Dixie...

Christmas Day. Yes, there is the Southern penchant for over-salted Virginia baked ham (but in my own rather heavily Jewish neighbourhood, neiher ham nor Christmas go over too big).

I've never even once attended a fundamentalist, Baptist, snake-handling religious service, nor have I ever watched a Billy Graham inspirational Christmas Crusade.

I've never received "The Complete Works of William Faulkner" or a biography of Robert E. Lee for Christmas. But then again I've also never received ice skates, cross-country skis or "The Complete Works of Harriet Beecher Stowe".

Maybe it's just that Maryland isn't that much a part of the "Real South" anymore. But then again, they say that the old South is dying, the face of the whole South is changing. I can never forget my surprise the first time I saw a black Santa Claus. And last year for Christmas dinner my mother served lasagna.

Merry Christmas, y'all!



The Producers

Eva Friede — **Terry Anderson**

Maggie Gosselin — **Joy Rosen**

Faith Backus — **Frank Funaro**

Lucy Holden — **Chris Pomiecko**

Sasha Cunningham

Here, There & Anywhere

Theatre

Quebec Drama Festival, Centaur 1, St François-Xavier, 288-1229
Dec 9—Moliere's A Doctor in Spite of Himself, Michel Lehardy's Workshop
Dec 11—Killing of Sister George, McGill Players
Centaur 1, 435 St François-Xavier, 288-1229
Dec 14 to 19—Night Sword. 8:30; Sunday at 7:30, Sat matinee at 2:30 students $2.50, regular $4.50
Dome Theatre, 3990 Notre Dame W, 932-4404
Dec 14 to 19—Love's Labour's Lost, 8:30; Sunday matinee 2:30. Free will donation.
Théatre Port-Royal, Place des Arts, 842-2212
Dec 15 to 19—Equus. Wed to Fri 8:30; Sat 6 and 10 pm; Sun 3 and 8:30. $6 to $10
Kirkland Theatre, John Abbot College, Kirkland Campus, 16821 Hymus; 684-1010 ext. 50
Dec 16 to 19—The Birds, Thu to Sat 8 pm; Sun 2:30 pm, students 75 cents; regular $1
Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, St Catherine W. 861-0563
Dec 17 to Jan 22—Pygmalion, Tue to Fri 8 pm; Sat 5 and 9; Sun 7 pm, Weeknights $3.50 to $5.50; Sat $4 to $6
Bibliotheque Nationale, 1700 St Denis, 527-0556
Dec 18 to 22; 27 to 30—On n'est pas née pour un p'tit pain, 8:30 pm, students $2; regular $3
Centaur 2, 435 St François-Xavier, 288-1229
Jan 7 to Feb 5—Artichoke, 8 pm, $4.50 to $6.50
McGill Players, 392-8989, 392-8926
to Dec 11—Hay Fever. 8 pm students $1.50; reg $3

Film

McGill Film Society. 75 cents
Dec 10—Atahige, 7 pm and 9:30 pm
Dec 11—The Ruling Class, 7 pm and 9:30 pm
La Cinémathèque Québécoise, Musée du Cinéma, 1700 St Denis, 844-8734
Dec 3—Jours Glacés and Personne ne voulait mourir
Dec 7—A Countess from Hong Kong
Dec 8—Double Indemnity and Warrendale
Dec 9—Morgan and The Chase
Dec 10—La Barrière and Changer de vie
Dec 14—Martyrs of Love
Dec 15—Patricia and Jean-Baptiste and On Sait où entrer Tony, mais c'est les notes
Dec 16—Falstaff
Dec 17—Deux ou trois choses que je sais d'elle and Un Homme et une Femme
Outremont Festival, 1248 Bernard W, 277-4145, $2
Dec 9—Vera Cruz
Dec 10—La Planète sauvage and La Faim
Dec 12—Zabriskee Point and Blow up
Dec 14—La Classe ouvrière va au Paradis and l'Honneur Perdu de Katherine Blum
Dec 16—Johnny Got His Gun
Dec 17—La Nuit des morts vivant
Dec 19—Flesh Gordon and Parlez-nous d'amour
Dec 22—L'Acrobate and Le Sherif est en Prison
Dec 23—Tout ce que Vous Avez Toujours Voulu Savoir Sur le Sexe Sans Jamais Oser le Demander
Dec 26—La Symphonie Pathetique and Love
Dec 28—L'Affaire Thomas Crown and Un Eté 42
Dec 30—La Barbe a Papa and La Derniere Seance
Jan 1—Obsession and Le Fantome du Paradis
Jan 5—Salut l'Artiste
Jan 6—Voyage en Grande Tartarie
Seville Festival, 2155 St Catherine W, 932-1139
dec 15—A Delicate Balance
Dec 22—Galileo
Dec 29—Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris
Jan 5—The Iceman Cometh

Music

McGill Faculty of Music, 555 Sherbrooke St W, 392-8224
Dec 9—David Kreuter, clarinet. 1 pm, rom C209.
Dec 10—McGill Symphony Orchestra, works by Rea, Schumann, Mozart. Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 pm.
Dec 13—Jazz Improvisation Class, 4:30 pm, room C209. Paul Helmer, piano, Beethoven, 8:30 pm, Pollack Hall
Dec 14—Piano students of Dorothy Morton, 12 pm, room C209; Mixed Ensembles, 1 pm, Pollack Hall
Dec 15—Alvin Reimer, baritone; Tom Plaunt, piano; Lieder by Schumann, Wolf, Fortner, 8:30 pm, Pollack Hall
Dec 16—Guitar student of Mr. Bartos, 1 pm, room C209
Dec 17—Piano students of Lillian Wollmarker, 8:30 pm, room C209
Dec 19—McGill Opera Studio, directed by Edith and Luciano Della Pergola; excerpts from operas, 8 pm, Pollack Hall
Vehicule Gallery, 61 St Catherine W, 844-9623
Catastrophe Art from Japan, Dec 10-Jan 3
Marlborough-Godard, 1490 Sherbrooke W, 931-5841
Bronze and marble sculptures by Sorel Etrog; geometric landscape oils by Gordon Smith, Until Dec 31
Goethe-Institute, La Gauchetiere and University, 866-1081
Photographs of Gothic sculpture from Swabia, Until Dec 23
Place des Arts, foyer of Salle Wilfrid Pelletier, 842-2141, ext 279
Courtepointes du Québec—antique quilts from the Musée du Québec, until Jan 16

Etc.

Saidye Bronfman Centre, 5170 Cote St Catherine, 739-2301
Revolutionary Posters from Russia, and works by present-day Leningrad artists Dec 13-Dec 30
Galerie Optica, 453 St François-Xavier, 288-2419
Figurative paintings with hand-carved frames by Dutch painter Jan Andriesse, Dec 13-Jan 13
Yajima Galerie, 1625 Sherbrooke W, 935-2217
Group show of photographs; a documentary record of North American Indian tribes
Waddington, 1456 Sherbrooke W, 844-5455
Paintings of India from the 17th to the 19th centuries. Until Dec 31

Redmen take another tourney

Daily Sports News Service

The Redmen basketball team preserved their undefeated record on the season and grabbed up their second tournament title within the past three weeks as they swept the Western Invitational Basketball Tournament last weekend.

The tournament, hosted by the University of Western Ontario, also featured teams from the University of Michigan at Dearborn, Brock University, as well as McGill. Based on a single-elimination format, the Redmen first knocked off Brock by the score of 84-68, and then triumphed over the host Western team for the title in a 67-52 decision.

Superb execution

Friday night against Brock, McGill took it to them early with a superb exhibition of execution, most notably marked by their allowing no turnovers within the first eight minutes of play. Together with strong defence, they built up a halftime lead of 46-30, but the margin went as high as 22 points during the course of the first half.

The second half saw McGill let up a bit but play well enough to maintan the same difference on the scoreboard throughout the half. The last 20 minutes of even ball saw a lot of subbing and witnessed Brock's 6'6" forward Ken Murray pour in 22 of his game total 30 points.

High men for the winners were Gordie Brabant, who generally had a good tournament, with 22 points, Joey Farroba who neeted 18, Charlie Galbraith 14, and Bill Holt 12. Galbraith also led in rebounds with 17, while Holt pulled in 11.

The stage was thus set for the Saturday night final match against Western, who had beaten Michigan by 13 points the previous evening. Playing man-to-man in the early going, Western managed to sink most of their perimeter shots to mark up a quick 12-6 lead.

Bounce back

The Redmen, however, turned it around with a five minute splurge of 18 unanswered points before the midpoint of the first half to pull ahead 24-12. UWO switched to a zone to offset the onslaught and the play predictably stagnated. McGill managed only eight points during the ten minutes preceding the half, but concurrently tightened up on defence, leaving the court with a 32-23 halftime margin.

The opposition stuck with the zone for the second half which generally didn't make for terribly exciting basketball. They did manage to come within six points of McGill's lead, but couldn't sustain their drive as the final score showed a 15 point difference.

Galbraith led the way for the Redmen this time, netting 19 as well as grabbing 21 rebounds. Brabant and Farroba each contributed 14 points, Farroba also having eight rebounds.

Scott McLeod had 12 points for Western in a losing cause while Brock Carleton added 11.

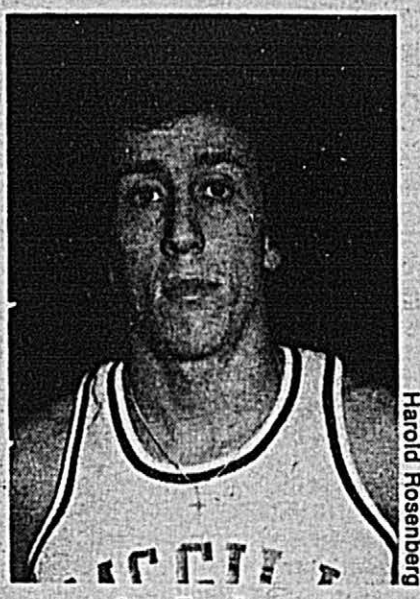
Farroba MVP

Joey Farroba repeated his McMaster tournament performance of two weekends' previous in claiming the MVP award. Farroba was impressive mostly for his team play and strong defence. Gordie Brabant earned All-Star rating for his fine shooting, while Charlie Galbraith also claimed All-Star honours as he continued his inside domination on the court.

Phil Monckton from Western, John Brewis from the University of Michigan, and Ken Murray from Brock rounded out the tournament All-Star squad.

"We controlled the game everytime, and never really were in trouble," reflected McGill coach Butch Staples afterwards. "We've got to work on player and ball movement a little more. We want to be able to better deal with the effects of the zone and force them (the opposition) out of using it."

Indeed they should as the Redmen's next match will be against the highly ranked University of Prince Edward Island on January 3rd of the new year at home, followed by a two-game road trip to Acadia University, also tough competition. The UPEI match should be of particular local interest as their squad features former Montreal area CEGEP stars Tom Kappos and Mark Vickers, as well as ex-St. Thomas High School standout Tom Pullen.



Harold Rosenberg

Joey Farroba.

Welch, Delaney lead McGill to Co-ed Meet triumph

DAILY SPORTS

By Sherwin Wong
and Don Di Maulo

Last Saturday afternoon a very tired Harry Zarins fell into his chair with a thud... leaned back... placed his hands behind his head... and put on another one of his patented charming smiles.

The Redmen swim coach had good cause to smile because his team and Gerry Dubrule's McGill women had just captured the McGill Co-ed Invitational swim meet which was held last weekend at the Currie Pool.

McGill grabbed top spot with 206 points. They were followed closely by Queen's with 174; York, 148; Plattsburgh State, 103; Waterloo, 95; and Vermont, 35.

The men's team came through with a positive effort. Out of the 15 events for the men, Zarins' swimmers came away with six first-place finishes. Redmen captain Chris Welch locked up three of those events: 200-yard freestyle (1:51.1); 100 free (49.5); and the 50 free in exhibition (22.5). Lester Jackson chipped in with a clocking of 2:08.9 seconds to grab the 200 butterfly. The McGill squad also demonstrated their relay strength by easily winning the 800 free relay (7:43.1) and the 400 free relay (3:26.6).

Zarins is pleased

Undoubtedly, Zarins was pleased with his squad's showing. "Everyone performed well," he said. "All the guys have the best times that they've had all year... right down to the last person."

No one can deny the truth of that statement... not even the Daily. Perhaps Redman Andy Thomas symbolizes the improvement that has affected the team as a whole.

Participating in a swim meet just three weeks ago at Potsdam, N.Y., Thomas swam in the 100 backstroke race and recorded a time of 1:05.044 seconds. Last Saturday, he ended up with 1:02.8—a significant decrease of 2.2 seconds. Not only that, he also recorded his best time in the 200 back—2:28.1.

If this is an indication of things to come for the Redmen, then Zarins won't have any problems of fielding a strong contingent to the CIAU championships this spring. Naturally, Chris Welch will be spearheading the gang onto McMaster University, site of the championships.

The Boston stringbean was at his best as he put on a one man show for everyone to see. He dominates the freestyle races so much that someone ought to check to see if he's using a miniature outboard motor in his swimming trunks.

Exciting to watch

McGill swim fans must appreciate Welch's swimming endeavours. He's exciting to watch; the way he zips through the water, you'd think a traffic cop would walk in and give him a ticket for speeding. But aside from his individual display of perfection (he won three races out of three), Welch still places a higher priority on his team's destiny rather than on his own.

"Everyone put in maximum effort," Welch, who won three medals at the CIAU championships last year, said, "especially in that last relay race. I would say we're going to be reconed with. We're pretty strong."

The race that Welch is referring to, is the 400 free relay. McGill's "A" team of Peter Smith, Lester Jackson, Phil Wilson, and Welch swam head to head with Plattsburgh. The race was pretty well even until Welch dove into the water. Gradually, the Redman sped away from his Plattsburgh opponent to clinch the event. The McGill time indicates how valuable Welch is: 3:26.6 compared to Plattsburgh's time of 3:30.6—a huge difference of four seconds.

With Welch leading the way, the Redmen are a respectable team. If his teammates can improve even more, then that will be a bonus for Zarins. They have shown that they can overcome their limitations. As Zarins said: "Swimming is an individual sport but the guys all pulled together and they really wanted to win."

And that's what they did.

Same story for women

The same can be said for the women's side of the McGill swim team. They contributed 108 points to the final McGill score of 206—13 more than No. 1-ranked Waterloo, which had 95.

McGill and Waterloo provided an interesting rivalry. In some events, the home side would win; then Waterloo would snatch an event. It was "an eye for an eye" exchange.

Martine Baudot (McGill) upset the tournament's heavy favorite from Waterloo, Patti Gorazdowska, on two occasions: in the 800 free (9:33.0 to 9:39.7), and the 400 free (4:39.6 to 4:41.2). Gorazdowska didn't get shutout as she bested Baudot in the 200 free (2:10.5 to 2:13.9).

Other winners were Anne Cooke, in the 100 back (1:09.4), 200 IM (2:30.6), and the 200 back (2:29.6); Peg Delaney, in the 100 breast (1:18.2), and the 200 breast (2:51).

Jan Rogers, a newcomer to McGill, was in good form for the weekend meet, but was not good enough to beat Waterloo's Val Quirk. Quirk, sister of the famed Olympic medalist Wendy Quirk, beat out Rogers in two events: the 50 free (26.1 to 26.6) and the 100 free (58.2 to 1:00.2). It must, however, be pointed out that Rogers' times have improved since the beginning of the swim season.

The star-studded women's team also notched a victory in the 400 medley relay (4:42.2), which gives them a total of eight first place finishes.

Coach Dubrule said that despite being a small team, her females performed okay.

"They were terrific," she said. "We have a small team but we really did well to pull it off." They did well all right. As a matter of fact, the heroines couldn't do any better. They finished first.

Divers do well too

Daily Sports News Service

While the McGill Swim Team was splashing their way to victory at the Currie Pool last weekend, McGill was equally impressive in the diving segment of the meet held Saturday at the Olympic auxiliary pool at the Claude Robillard Centre.

Bob Hutchins won both men's events: the three metre and the one metre, by comfortable margins, while Gordon French wasn't far behind, placing second in the former and third in the latter.

McGill's Barbara Miller ended up in sixth spot overall in the women's one metre event but didn't enter the three metre due to a bad back. Both women's events were claimed, also by wide margins, by Laura Hecker from the University of Waterloo, who evidently has the claim to fame of being the national Brazilian diving champion.

Team coach Herb Flewwelling had nothing but optimism for his unit in future competition and national championships coming up next semester, especially in view of the great improvement over the team's showing at the Potsdam meet a few weeks ago. Bob Hutchins, in particular, should be leading the way following his gold medal performance at the Montreal Metropolitan Championship the previous weekend.

Redmen aim for playoffs

By Stormin' Norman

The hockey Redmen played to a 3-3 tie with Bishop's last Friday behind the fine goaltending of Al Smith. Smith turned away more than 40 shots to save the tie for the Redmen, in a game the Redmen needed badly to compensate for the 12-1 drubbing two days earlier at the hands of the Concordia Stingers.

Goals by John Swan, Jeff Taylor and captain Ed Bruton almost won the game for the Redmen, but a Bishop's goal with five minutes to play forced them to settle for the tie. Al Smith turned in a fine performance in the McGill net as usual, making several sparkling stops on the determined Bishop's shooters.

The team seemed satisfied with the tie, as their solid performance indicated that despite big losses to UQTR and Concordia, they are still capable of good hockey. The team, with 15 rookies on the roster, has been steadily improving, and will hopefully be in the playoffs by season's end. They must beat out either Chicoutimi or Bishop's to finish in fourth spot in the five-team league, and might well finish third if they continue to improve.

Unpredictable season

This has been an unpredictable season so far in the QUAA, with the teams much more closely matched than had been anticipated. As of this writing, Concordia has a three-point lead over UQTR for first place, with Les Patriotes having a game in hand.

Why so close? There are a number of reasons, the main one being Concordia's incredible 8-7 upset at the hands of Chicoutimi last Sunday. Concordia had beaten the Inuks 20-1 the previous week, and 9-7 the day before, but the Stingers must have done something wrong, as they dropped their first league contest in three years. In addition the Stingers were tied 5-5 by Trois Rivières earlier in the year. Trois-Rivières has a surprisingly strong team this year, and may make it an even closer race than it is now.

Bishop's, UQAC, and McGill make up the rest of the league, and so far seem evenly matched. Their hopes of challenging Concordia and UQTR for the league lead seem remote, but anything can happen in a short playoff series in the spring. All in all, Concordia coach Paul Arsenault's complaints about the weak league his team is forced to play in seem ridiculous now. While the Stingers have been waltzing

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The Redmen face the UQTR Patriotes tomorrow night at the Winter Stadium after coming off a 3-3 tie with Bishop's last Friday.

In the shooting gallery

By Marvin Miller

Did you ever wonder, in the game of hockey, what kind of insanity it takes to be a goaltender?

After all, the name of the game in hockey is to score goals in whatever way you can. For the guy with the mask and pads, that means those guys will do anything to get that puck over, around, between, under, below, beside, or ever through you. With some shots being fired up to speeds of around 100 miles per hour, the risk is high.

For Al Smith, the 5'10", 190-pound full-bearded goaltender of the McGill Redmen, the risk plays an important role in the reward. "The high risk, or the precariousness of being a goalie, makes the gratification even higher, whereas for another player, the risk isn't so high".

Risky business

Being a goalie is risky business indeed. In the warm-up last Tuesday night prior to the Concordia game, the 25-year-old Smith was stunned by a hard, rising shot. "I got hit in the throat", he said "a very vulnerable spot. I couldn't breathe. It wasn't the pain that scared me, but the fear of not being able to breathe".

But the fear of being hurt occurs mostly in practices, and once the game starts, it's a different story. Blocking shots takes its toll. "I've got bruises all over my body, but getting hurt doesn't scare me once I'm warmed up. I get hurt more in practice, 'cause I get cold and my concentration suffers".

Concentration is necessary in being a good goalie. "I have to follow the puck all the time", he continued. "I concentrate so hard during a game that the crowd has very little effect on me. The crowd affects the other players much more than me 'cause when they sit on the bench they look around. The game takes 100 percent of my concentration. I don't even talk to my wife before, or during a game".



Harold Rosenberg

Al Smith.

Unconventional comments

As you can see, Smith offers some psychologically-oriented opinions about goaltending. That is not what you normally read about in hockey circles, as the press emphasizes goal scoring, penalties, and fights.

Smith looks at the game from a psychological point of view. "Being a goalie, probably more than any other position, is psychological. You have to overcome the fear of being hurt, and when a goal is scored, you have to overcome the failure. I know I'm going to let goals in. If I let in a really bad goal, then I feel bad. That's where a mental breakdown can happen. Especially in the beginning of a game. You have to stop the few shots, to be mentally prepared for the rest of the game".

Coaches and players spend hours and hours preparing themselves physically; and they also analyse the play so as to learn from the mistakes being made. "I try to review why the goal went in, to learn for the next time. But while you learn how they react to a given situation, they're busy learning how you react. Take for instance, Mohns (Randy Mohns of the Stingers). I know he likes to score so I expect him to shoot, whereas a guy like Tamalty (Glenn Tomalty of the same team) will more often pass the puck to somebody else, and feel just as good with an assist".

Smith plays with a reckless intensity. "I throw my whole body into every shot. I'm not the 'classical' type of goalie, so I have to make up for that by putting all of myself into every shot".

High average

In college hockey, the average number of shots on goal is between 30 and 35. Smith handles an above average of 50 per game. "It's a challenge for me to face 50 shots a game. I know I have to play well for the team to win... if we could hold teams to 40 shots throughout the game, we could win".

The role of the goalie has changed considerably over the years, mostly with the help of Jacques Plante. Plante introduced the goaltender's mask. He was also the first of the "wanderers", going into the corners to clear the puck, and skating behind the net to set up the puck for the attack.

McGill's "man-between-the-pipes" has fit in well with the "new" style of goaltending. He has become a sort of quarterback of the defence. "I sort of control things behind our blueline", says Smith. "I yell to the guys when to watch out, and who's on them, or when they should go behind the net. Behind the net is the only safe area. They can't score from there".

Smith has other things going in his life besides hockey. "At McGill, hockey is second for most of us, behind school. For me, it's third, 'cause I'm married".

With practices every day, there is never enough time. "It's really hard to combine all of the practicing with all of the schoolwork".

Odd combination

The Montreal native is in a combination Physical Education and History Major. "I always loved History but I'm so athletically oriented. I've always wanted to coach. I feel that Phys. Ed. is really important in developing kids' attitudes".

In one of his courses, "the Social Psychology of Sport", Smith is doing a study about hockey. "From my tests, hockey players have above-average intelligence, and are generally more assertive, and less conservative".

So the beat goes on, and Smith and the Redmen are busy preparing themselves both "physically" and "psychologically" for tomorrow night's game against UQTR.

DAILY SPORTS

was brought to you this year by: Brian Clarke, the Daily Sports News Service, Don Di Maulo, Katherine Gutkind, Richard C. Jablonski, Marvin Miller, Stormin' Normin, Sara Williams, Ian Wong, Sherwin Wong, and Murray Zabitsky.

Ski team prepares for competition

Boosted by a strong turnout this year, the McGill Ski Team has been training hard for months now in preparation for the start of competition in January.

Led on by team coach Mel Soicher and team manager Joanne Clifford, both of whom have solid competition records behind them, McGill will be competing in the Can-Am to be held at Collingwood, Ontario the first week of the new year and a QUAA league race at Mont St. Anne midway through January.

Training will continue throughout the holidays leading up to the Can-Am. After a good showing last season, hopes are high this season for the QUAA men's and women's titles with the team's strong nucleus of veterans and a promising group of rookies.

Holdovers include Phil Beauregard, Joanne Clifford, Peter Dauphinee, Tom Davis, Tom Milroy, Cathy Walker, Brian Ward, Dave Wallace, Marie Beland and Debbie Davis.

This core will be boosted by the strong rookie crop, notably Tom Barbeau (he can run; can he ski?), Anne-Marie Beauchemin, Ian Claudi, Richard Kosinski, and Maureen Burke.

Having had little success against the ski teams from Concordia and Université de Montréal in exhibition soccer matches, all the team has to say is: "Wait for the snow; we'll get even."

Big man big difference

By Richard C. Jablonski

Tuesday night last week, the McGill basketball team took to the court against the Concordia University Stingers with only one goal in mind — to win. The players and coaches were confident that McGill had finally assembled a team capable of defeating the Stingers on a regular basis. Now the Redmen would be put to the test.

As it turned out, the team's confidence was well-justified. The Redmen were just too much for the Stingers, and handed them a convincing 88-69 loss. A major factor in the outcome of the contest was the play of Redman center Charlie Galbraith. Galbraith, the 6'9" import from Kings College in Pennsylvania, was unstoppable, throwing in thirty-three points and securing seventeen rebounds against a variety of Stinger offensive and defensive alignments.

Big Factor

"It was a supreme effort," said McGill assistant coach Trevor Stevens in reflecting on Galbraith's performance. "He gave everything he had."

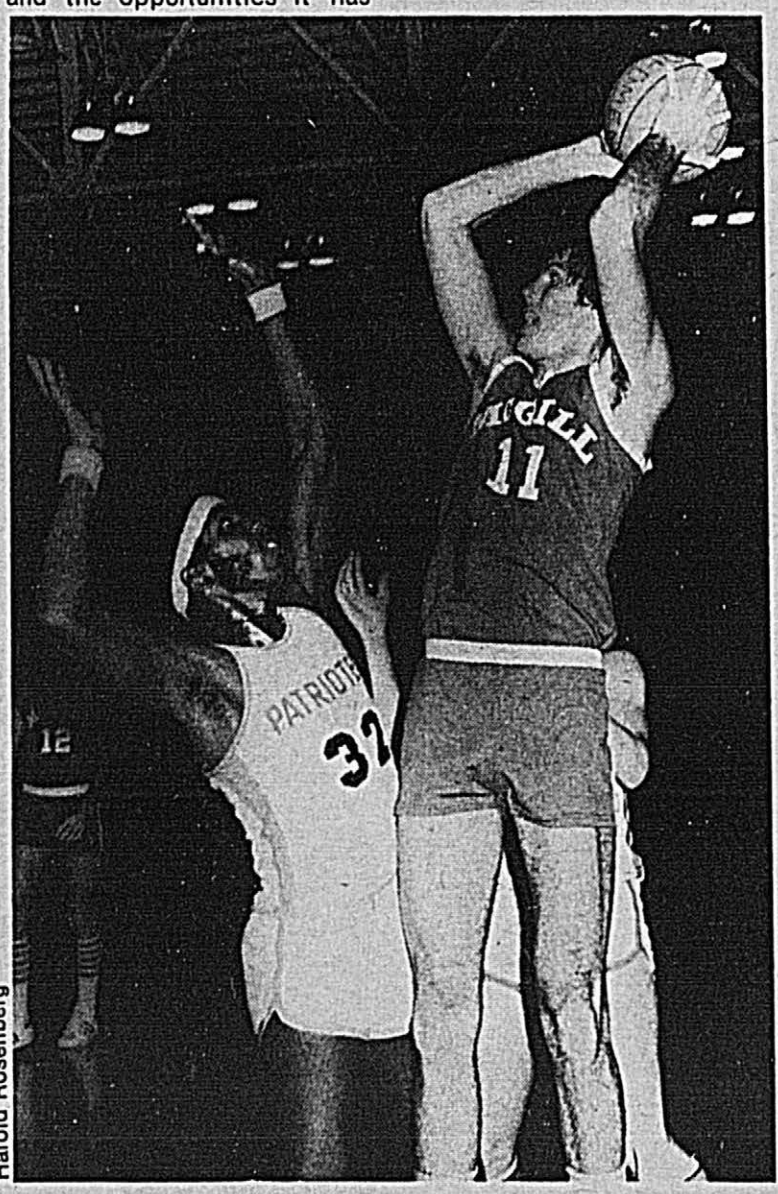
Head coach Butch Staples summarized his center's play in a slightly different manner. According to Staples: "Charlie plays at the level of his opponent." There can be little doubt that Galbraith was prepared to play against Stinger center John Akin, a player whom some have touted as the best big man in the province of Quebec. The Redman center so thoroughly dominated Akin early in the game that Stinger coach Doug Daigneault was forced to switch his strategy from man-on-man to zone defence. This created openings for other Redmen players and was a considerable factor in the final outcome of the game.

"When I saw them I got a little scared," said Galbraith in thinking back on the pre-game warmups. "Fear is a great motivator." The Redman center offers a refreshing contrast to some of the cocky individuals one tends to find playing college basketball. He's not out to prove anything by playing ball; he simply enjoys the game and the opportunities it has given him to improve himself off the court.

Opened doors

"Basketball has opened doors for me." As an example of this, the twenty-four-year-old Galbraith cites the full four year scholarship that Kings College

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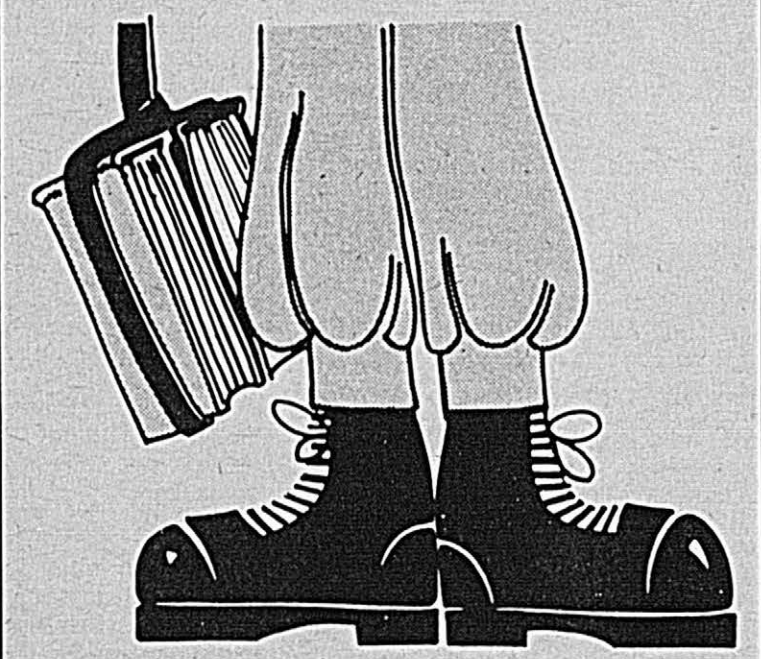


Harold Rosenberg

Charlie Galbraith in action earlier this season against the UQTR Patriotes.

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After 22 happy years at McGill

On December 1st, the reins of the McGill Athletics Department officially passed from Harry Griffiths to Robert Dubeau. Griffiths, a McGill graduate in commerce in 1933, has occupied the position of Director of Athletics for the remarkable period of 22 years. Since 1954, he has been witness to the inevitable changes within the University, not to mention the ups and downs of the athletics program at McGill.

Griffiths was asked to reflect on his years at McGill and the implications of past events on the current state of athletics at McGill. The following interview was conducted last week by Ian Wong of the **Daily.**

DAILY: During the 22 years which you have been Athletics Director at McGill, what do you consider to have been the highlight of your tenure?

GRIFFITHS: Well, first of all, let me say that I have had 22 years, and they have been happy years, at McGill. Some periods have been brighter than others, but this is to be expected when you're dealing with students. The glamorous years would be in the sixties. At that time, you would seem to have a measuring stick in that if football was successful, all the other programs would seem to be successful. Many people believed in that. They used to say that as the intercollegiate programs went, so the other programs followed.

In the sixties, if you remember,—1960, 1962—McGill won football championships. In 1961, they didn't win though they did come very close. A lot of the football fans are convinced that 1961 was probably the finest team material-wise that we've had at the university in the past 25 years. They didn't win though. There was a little friction on the team and they didn't bring home the trophy.

DAILY: You mentioned that it seemed that when the intercollegiate programs—largely football—were successful, all the other athletic programs were successful as well. Certainly now, intercollegiate sports are being called into question in terms of what relevance they have to the university as a whole. Would you care to remark about this?

GRIFFITHS: I think there was a physical change starting around 1969. This was the year that the McGill Board of Governors decided that they would have to eliminate all financial support to the McGill intercollegiate teams. That particular year, we changed a lot of the minor intercollegiate sports to clubs and they were tolerated during the next few years. The three major sports—football, basketball, and hockey—did continue in 1970 with the support of the Martlet Foundation but with a very limited budget. Somehow we kept things going then, but you could begin to see a downward trend with regards to spectator support. When you have intercollegiates without spectator support, people begin to question how you can justify spending so much money on so few. When you've got a lot of spectators — student spectators — you feel that you're accomplishing something with your program.

If you remember, in 1971, the University changed its decision. They were willing to finance intercollegiate sports with a modest budget and actually, we've been operating on a whole budget ever since. However, somehow between leaving the Ontario group and coming to Quebec (i.e. the league structures), in football especially, we have lost our spectator sport.

The bright side of that however, is that we have developed programs and by this I'm referring to the instructional, intramural, and recreational programs. They have indicated, as we can see from our statistics, that we've never had such wonderful participation at McGill in its history. Out of 18,000 students, we can probably show you from our statistics that 50 percent of those students participate in some way, shape, or form in the programs which we offer.

DAILY: Beyond the financial constraints which have been imposed on the Athletics Department, what would you generally attribute the cause for the decline of spectator support for intercollegiate sports?

GRIFFITHS: I would have to say that I think what is happening is that the student has become more of a doer as opposed to a follower. You can go back to when the University was much smaller and you felt that you just must support your college football team or your college hockey team and somehow this was your duty. But, now people are quite independent and seem to want to do their own thing. This indication of independence is something which you can't criticize because as far as I'm concerned, this is what we're here for—to promote a program in which the largest percentage possible participate. I feel this is where we are today, where we've built extra participation. But spectator-wise, people are not interested in spending their time just sitting around and watching the other guy do it. I personally feel that this is the big change which has come along over the years.

I think there may be another factor. Now that there's television, you have your professional sports and Montreal is a big city for this. You've your professional baseball to fight, you have your professional football and you've hockey. Now, it just seems that in the fall when you're trying to get everything going, you're still competing with baseball, you're competing with the football season and playoffs, and then towards the end when we're having our playoffs, we're competing with the Canadien hockey. This is pretty tough competition and I think this is what is happening to the city university, specifically to McGill and places like Concordia.

If you happen to be a smaller college out in a small town, I think it's a little different because you have your spectators there. They follow the path of least resistance and they're there to support their team—at least that's the assumption unless there's something special on TV.

DAILY: In view of this trend then, what value would you place on the role of intercollegiate sports within the athletics program? We have the example of the Université de Montréal where they've completely abolished their intercollegiate program in favour of in-house programs. Would you consider it a viable alternative for McGill to go this far?

GRIFFITHS: No, when I look at Université de Montréal when I first came here, their only claim to intercollegiate-type sports was hockey. Now, they tried football which was not a success. They tried basketball which was not a success. They couldn't really put a competitive team in the circuit. So, it wasn't as if UdeM had intercollegiates and then they found a way of presenting a more interesting program despite successful intercollegiates. The fact is they never did have a successful intercollegiate program with the exception of hockey. In hockey, they did turn out some teams, and I think you can see the value of intercollegiate sports at UdeM from their hockey team.

At McGill, I think that if you have an operation with the elite athlete, I think he stimulates the action at the intramural level and even to the point of having these people in instructional cases who like to learn games because they feel it's a good thing to do. I don't think anyone is going to contest that because I think your best medical authorities will vouch for the fact that exercise is good for people. This is what we're really trying to do. We're trying to, first of all, sell them on exercise, we're trying to improve their skills so that they can take exercise and eliminate the monotony. Certainly, it's a much easier way to improve as far as I'm concerned, to play a game to get your exercise as opposed to just doing your straight calisthenics.

DAILY: Certainly since 1969, things have been different in terms of the budget of the Athletics Department. What generally has been the attitude of the Administration, specifically Student Services, towards athletics in terms of what constraints they place upon the Department's budget?

GRIFFITHS: Of course, when you talk of Student Services, it's had a limited lifetime in that it's only been going for a few years. Prior to that, we were responsible to the Principal of the University. But now with Student Services, I thing that they give us a fair budget, but unfortunately they're always advocating keeping your budget down. There are so many factors over which we haven't got any control, and I'm thinking of things like salaries. Also a lot of our expenses come from physical plant which requires maintenance. These are the expenses over which we just haven't got any control, so the control aspect of it is really confined to the various programs we offer, such as intercollegiate. This is where we just have to cut down and we don't do the travelling perhaps on a regular basis that we used to.

Our intramural program, of course, is within the University and this is where we can put on large programs which seem to keep growing. But even our intramural program expenses keep going up because we do have to pay for officiating and we do have to buy equipment, so this is something else which we can't control.

In the instructional programs, right away you're into instructors and wages keep going up and so does the cost of our program. So, although we try to be modest in our requests, it isn't as easy as it sounds because we are victims of the present inflation.

DAILY: With this expansion in the athletics program, do you feel that the University possesses adequate facilities to have accommodated this increase in participation?

GRIFFITHS: There's no question that as the University increased,—I can remember it being 9,000, and we're now up to 18,000—our facilities aren't reallly adequate in certain areas. If you take squash where we have statistics, you'll see that the students play over 50,000 games a year, with two participants per game. We now have ten singles and one doubles court, but if we had double the number of courts, I'm quite sure that we would have double the number of participants. So, if you're talking abut something being adequate, right in that area of squash, the supply of facilities doesn't really meet the demand.

The only thing is that when you're talking about capital expenditure, this is a tough thing to come by because, if you look at the history of the universities in the last ten years, you'll find that they haven't got the money they would like to have. They have other priorities and by the time they get down to the athletic priorities, you'll find that they just don't have the capital funds to, let's say, increase the number of squash courts.

I'm sure that with the new field we have from the Olympics, the astroturf, we've certainly improved our situation there. We're right in the middle of the city and we can't just ask the University to go out and buy another playing field. With the astroturf, certainly we can accommodate a lot more people because we can operate on it rain or shine, 24 hours ad day. So we've improved our facilities there. We do have a



Harold Rosenberg

McGill Athletic Director Harry Griffiths receiving a plaque from Concordia Women's Athletic Director Pat Boland last week on the occasion of his retirement. The Redmen basketball team also marked the event with an 88-69 victory over the Stingers.

shortage of squash courts and we could do with another gymnasium, but when you look around at other universities, you'll find that we have no real reason to complain because, comparatively speaking, we have excellent facilities.

DAILY: Part of the expansion in the athletics program has seen a great increase in the level of participation of women in sports and athletics. At McGill, at this point of time, I seem to sense that the Women's Athletics Department doesn't feel that they're getting perhaps as much as they possibly could be getting in terms of resources to support the participation of women in athletics. What role do you see for women's athletics in the University, in view of the fact that the position of Athletics Director oversees both the men's and women's sides.?

GRIFFITHS: At the present time, as Director, as I'm looking at the various programs, we try to divide the facilities as fair as possible because certainly, the women are entitled. We have to treat them as equals today and I think we always did except I don't think that the demand for participation was there if you go back many years. As their demand for participation has increased, we certainly tried to be fair as far as the division of facilities. The women do submit a program and certainly for all their intercollegiate needs, and now we're getting so many co-educational programs, I don't think this complaint of not getting a fair deal as far as division of facilities really applies. I'm not saying that the women get the same number of facilities and the same number of hours but don't forget there are few women participating. Based on their participation, we try to make this as fair as possible, and I think that's about as far as we can go, certainly with a clear conscience of having given their requests consideration.

DAILY: It's evident that many of the facilities which have endured over this change in the nature of the athletics program aren't as suitable now. With the case of Molson Stadium, where there are no longer great crowds attending events there, it's been suggested recently that the north stands be torn down in the interests of better alternative uses for the University.

GRIFFITHS: This is not a new topic, and they have considered taking down the north stands. This happened when our crowds started to diminish and we realized that if we had a stadium which held 8,000, it would make for very exciting games if you could fill your 8,000 seats. That means that we wouldn't need the seating on the north side, but that's a very complex operation because of the elevation involved between our field and Douglas Hall. I think you'll find that, first of all, it would be very costly to demolish the north stands and then in order to make an additional portion of the field I think that we would only be able to get a partial field in. So, we wouldn't have accomplished our ideal of increasing the facilities and because of the elevation, we'd be getting into engineering problems which would be costly.

So, I'm just not sure what we would be accomplishing by elimnating the stands. As far as whether we need those stands? No, I would be much happier if we had a stadium of about 8,000, and your objective was to fill that 8,000. As it is now, when you get a few thousand at Molson Stadium, it looks like nothing. It looks like the people just aren't interested in seeing your games.

But I don't think we've got to the point where they can justify spending all the money just to take down the north stands. You know, the people who would be very happy would be Douglas Hall because they would have their view back. This was something they objected to in the first place when there were the additions on the north stands for the Alouette football games because they were so successful. Douglas Hall complained, saying that it wiped out their view of the city. I think there was something to what they said, but it's the old story of when you want to do something, it's going to be an inconvenience for some people and it was for Douglas Hall.

DAILY: As you leave now as Athletic Director at McGill, what do you see as the greatest concern or challenge confronting your successor, Mr. Dubeau, when he takes over?

GRIFFITHS: Well, first of all, let me say that I think we're very fortunate in having a person of Mr. Dubeau's calibre to take over. He's had considerable experience within this Department before he went to COJO and he's picked up valuable experience during the Olympic Games. He has, from my point of view, a lot of initiative and I think he's going to cope with most of the problems.

He has got a sizeable problem in that as the student becomes more individualistic and wants to do his own thing, he's going to have the same problems that we've been having, that is, the demand for more facilities. All I can say is that I hope somewhere along the line, they will find capital funds so that they can expand the facilities so that all that he will have to worry about is organizing and executing a program. I think that if that was his only concern—organizing and executing a program—I think he would do a tremendous job.



Kevin Berger

"...the student has become more of a doer as opposed to a follower."

Right now, as a Director of Athletics, your hands are tied to the point where what you can offer is limited by the number of facilities which you have. Don't forget that we do have to share these facilities with the School of Physical Education and they use some of the prime hours. Although comparatively speaking, we do very well in that we have an excellent complex, there's still a great deal of room for improvement and enlargement.

DAILY: Well, I'm sure that during the time that you have been Athletic Director, McGill students of the past and present have certainly appreciated all that you have done for them. I'd like very much to thank you on their behalf for all your efforts over the years.

GRIFFITHS: Well, thank you very much. I must say that during the past 22 years, we've had our problems, but who hasn't? As I leave, I leave in a happy frame of mind in that I've met some wonderful people, and by this I'm referring to the student body. Most of the time, they've been co-operative and at this point, I've forgotten all the unpleasant things and I just seem to remember 22 years of a happy sojourn at McGill.

Galbraith

continued from page 55

gave him as a ballplayer. The sport was also partially responsible for his enrollment in McGill's M.B.A. program after two years of teaching. Galbraith appreciates the chances that basketball has given him to travel and to meet people. His participation in the game has given him insights into human personality beyond those offered by a more conventional lifestyle.

"I've had the opportunity to have a few beers with pro ballplayers," says Galbraith, "guys who make hundreds of thousands of dollars and are jerks. Then I look at some of the hospitals around here with their inadequate facilities and I wonder if the money couldn't be better spent."

Such comments are indicative of Galbraith's thoughtfulness and unselfish attitude. He has played at a school (Kings) where the basketball program was much more emphasized and better financed than McGill's. Yet, the big center invariably puts out one hundred percent whenever he plays for the Redmen. The reasons for this are several: "the people... the cameraderie... the team cohesiveness."

The pay-off

"It's a shame, but sometimes Butch (Staples) spends money out of his own pocket for this team. Now the time and money he's spent is finally paying off. And Trevor (Stevens) too. He gives a lot of his time as well."

Galbraith tends to play down his role with the Redmen, pointing out that the team has real balance. "We realize that we don't have any superstars, so we know how necessary it is for everyone to contribute to the team's success. Our goal is to do the best we can with the tools we have."

Staples disagrees with Galbraith's evaluation of himself. "Just say that he's a quiet force within the team. The team doesn't look to him for leadership any more than, for instance, Joey (Farroba). But his presence is definitely felt."

"Bill Holt is my idol," joked Galbraith as the comparatively aged forward walked by. Holt sat down for a few minutes before the two players got up to practice. Galbraith continued to needle his teammate.

"If you want some real dirt to print, tell them that Bill drinks a bottle of Géritol before every game." The forward took the kidding in stride, and said something about all the things he could have said about Galbraith in a previous **Daily** feature that centered on Holt.

Sure, the humour wasn't all that high-browed, but the tone of it did exemplify one very important fact. Holt and Galbraith respect and get along with each other as people, a feeling that all of the Redmen share for the team's center, regardless of his contributions on the court.

Hockey

continued from page 54

along beating everybody in sight, the rest of the league has begun to catch up. This is probably due to players deciding to go play in college, rather than risking life and limb in the QMJHL. Regardless, next semester promises to be entertaining.

Team-by-team report

Concordia: The Stingers were number two in Canada last year, and have managed to retain the nucleus of last year's team, although coach Arsenault has said that the team is not as good as last year's. They made up for the loss of All-Canadian goalie Jim Corsi by stealing Jean Millette from McGill after classes started, and are still able to throw three excellent lines over the boards. They have played some tough teams from the West already and have done well and, money permitting, will travel to Czechoslovakia over Christmas. Perhaps they have been taking their league opponents too lightly, but they are still the favorites to retain the league championship.

UQTR: Les Patriotes have surprised a lot of people this year, and are one of the most underrated teams in Canada. They should provide a strong challenge to Concordia, and it seems a shame that they won't get a chance to compete in the nationals if they fail to win the QUAA title. They have some of the outstanding players in college hockey, and cannot be taken lightly by Concordia, who have managed only a tie and a fairly close 11-8 win over them.

Chicoutimi: The Inuks have made a big splash (of blood) in their first year in the league. Operating on the principle of "might makes right", they have battled their way to a win over Concordia, after one of their players was thrown out of the previous day's game with the Stingers for spearing a Stinger in the throat. They managed a tie against McGill after putting Greg Fraser in the hospital with a butt-end to the eye. They also tied Bishop's (Sorry you blood hounds, I don't know how many people were injured in that one). How they will do the rest of the season remains to be seen. One would guess it depends on the leniency of the referees.

Bishop's: The Gaiters are a largely unknown quantity. They have a win against McGill, the ties mentioned earlier against UQAC and McGill, and played well in a 6-3 loss to Concordia. This is the team McGill has to beat, but they are not pushovers by any means. They have not made the weekend trip to Chicoutimi yet, and the outcome of these games should be an indication of how they will finish.

McGill: The Redmen have a young team, which is improving steadily. My biased outlook tells me they will not wind up in the league's basement, but will not catch up to either Concordia or UQTR. However, they could come up with a good effort to tie or beat these teams on any given night, and promise to provide entertaining hockey for their fans. The team sorely misses last year's big guns: Graham MacLachlin and captain Dave Brandt, but has a promising young team for the future. If they can finish in third place, the year will be a success.

Ice chips

Concordia started its second-string goalie in the loss to Chicoutimi; Coach Arsenault yanked him after giving up six. I told you not to take those guys lightly, Paul.

UQTR comes into town tomorrow night to play our Redmen. Time and place: 8 pm, Winter Stadium. Why don't you go and see if they're as good as I say they are? The large crowd at the Concordia game had little to cheer about, but things should be different tomorrow.

John Swan, the 18-year-old centre from B.C. has proved to be quite a find for the Redmen, leading the team in goal scoring and playing on the first line.

Rumour has it that K.C. Laframboise, the hockey writer for the Plumber's Pot, is actually a member of the Redmen. Anybody guessing his identity will win a free beer at the Manse, courtesy of our publicity-shy mystery man.

Finally, I would like to wish Coach Madill and his boys a very Merry Christmas, and good luck in the Union game. See you next semester, sports fans.

Stats & Standings

Men's Intercollegiate Basketball

TEAM STANDINGS

	GP	W	L	PF	PA	Pct.
McGill	3	3	0	265	206	1.000
UQTR	4	2	2	318	340	.500
Concordia	3	1	2	237	247	.333
Bishop's	4	1	3	316	343	.250
Laval	0	-	-	-	-	-

LEADING SCORERS

	GP	Field Goals Made/Atts	%	Free Throws Made/Atts	%	Pts.	Avg.	Rebounds Off/Def
Peter Ryan,UQTR	4	41/100	41.0	34/40	85.0	116	29.0	26/52
Charlie Galbraith,McGill	3	35/58	60.3	6/13	46.2	76	25.3	18/30
Ron Thomas,Bishop's	4	43/87	49.4	14/18	77.8	100	25.0	7/5
Ron Puskarich,Concordia	3	24/44	54.5	15/20	75.0	63	21.0	7/8
Blair Shier,Bishop's	4	27/61	44.3	14/26	53.8	68	17.0	20/41
Jim Akin,Concordia	3	24/53	45.3	2/5	40.0	50	16.6	6/35
John Erglis,Concordia	3	21/34	61.8	4/9	44.4	46	15.3	1/7
Joey Farroba,McGill	3	19/46	41.3	8/10	80.0	46	15.3	5/13
Charlie Doyle,Bishop's	4	28/41	68.3	1/3	33.3	57	14.2	15/12
Jim Gallogly,McGill	2	12/22	54.5	4/9	44.4	28	14.0	5/7

Women's Intercollegiate Basketball

TEAM STANDINGS

	GP	W	L	PF	PA	Pct.
Concordia	3	3	0	272	108	1.000
UQTR	4	3	1	232	205	.750
Bishop's	4	1	3	160	265	.250
McGill	3	0	3	129	215	.000
Laval	0	-	-	-	-	-

LEADING SCORERS

	GP	Field Goals Made/Atts	%	Free Throws Made/Atts	%	Pts.	Avg.	Rebounds Off/Def
Silcott, Concordia	3	31/50	62.0	6/9	66.7	68	22.6	8/4
Sweeney, Concordia	3	24/44	54.5	7/16	43.8	55	18.3	2/4
Leclerc, UQTR	4	29/		9/15	60.0	67	16.7	
McGurk, Bishop's	4	23/72	31.9	14/34	41.2	60	15.0	17/48
Mullins, Bishop's	2	14/42	33.3	1/3	33.3	29	14.5	1/4
Betchinsky, Concordia	3	16/29	55.2	6/9	66.7	38	12.6	6/7
Adams, McGill	3	15/53	28.3	5/9	55.6	35	11.7	9/11
Huband, Concordia	2	10/12	83.3	3/5	60.0	23	11.5	0/4
Dimichele, McGill	3	14/56	25.0	5/9	55.6	33	11.0	3/12
Guibbert, UQTR	4	17/		3/5	60.0	37	9.2	

Men's Intercollegiate Hockey

TEAM STANDINGS

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Concordia	7	5	1	1	70	32	11
UQTR	6	3	1	2	45	26	8
UQAC	8	2	4	2	36	59	6
Bishop's	7	2	4	1	27	41	5
McGill	6	1	3	2	19	39	4

LEADING SCORERS

	Goals	Assists	Pts
Tomalty,Concordia	7	22	29
Sinclair,Concordia	9	13	22
Vinet,UQTR	10	10	20
Faludi,Concordia	9	10	19
Mohns,Concordia	8	10	18
Harris,Concordia	7	10	17
Lagarde,Concordia	2	15	17
Gingras,UQTR	10	6	16
Chiasson,UQTR	9	7	16
Reed,UQAC	8	8	16

Intramural Ice Hockey

Men's Faculty "A"	GP	W	L	T	Pts
Management	6	5	1	0	10
Law	4	4	0	0	8
Medicine	4	3	1	0	6
Education	4	2	1	1	5
Science	5	2	2	1	5
Dentistry	5	1	2	2	4
Screaming Eagles	5	1	4	0	2
Retreads	3	0	3	0	0
Engineering	4	0	4	0	0

Men's Faculty "B"	GP	W	L	T	Pts
Architecture	5	5	0	0	10
Management	5	4	1	0	8
Engineering	5	2	2	1	5
Whalers	5	2	2	1	5
Law	4	2	2	0	4
Grad Studies	5	2	3	0	4
Medicine	4	1	3	0	2
Dentistry	5	0	5	0	0

Men's Open "A"	GP	W	L	T	Pts
Jungle Men	3	3	0	0	6
Limelight Floosies	3	3	0	0	6
Les Carabiniers	3	2	0	1	5
Geography	4	1	2	1	3
MOC Circus	4	1	2	1	3
McGillois	4	0	1	3	3
Super Js	4	1	3	0	2
Pisolites	3	0	3	0	0

Men's Open "B"	GP	W	L	T	Pts
Management III	3	3	0	0	6
Va Vits	4	3	1	0	6
Baby Blues	4	3	1	0	6
Pink Machine	4	2	2	0	4
Cooties II	4	2	2	0	4
Blue Mountain Boys	3	1	2	0	2
Le Melange	4	1	3	0	2
Raiders	4	0	4	0	0

Women's League	GP	W	L	T	D	Pts
McConnell	13	11	0	2	0	37
P & OT	14	7	1	6	0	34
Management	14	7	2	4	1	31
W.W.	12	5	5	2	0	24
Nursing & Grads	12	3	6	1	2	17
Gardner	12	1	8	2	1	15
Arts & Science	13	1	3	1	8	8

Intercollegiate Diving

McGill Invitational (Dec.4)

Women's 1-Metre(10 dives)	Points
1-Laura Hecker, Waterloo	337.80
2-Sydney Bennett, Queen's	267.30
3-Eve Wahn, Queen's	242.75
4-Mary Drinkwater, Queen's	237.60
5-Dorothy Schleht, Vermont	233.95
6-Barbara Miller, McGill	231.70

Women's 3-Metre(4 dives)	Points
1-Laura Hecker, Waterloo	163.50
2-Sydney Bennett, Queen's	118.00
3-Eve Wahn, Queen's	108.15

Men's 1-Metre(4 dives)	Points
1-Bob Hutchins, McGill	135.90
2-Lee Colby, York	116.90
3-Gordon French, McGill	115.30

Men's 3-Metre(11 dives)	Points
1-Bob Hutchins, McGill	393.60
2-Gordon French, McGill	357.60
3-Lee Colby, York	314.20

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Application forms may be picked up at the Students' Society Office on the main floor of the Union [University Centre] and should be left with the Secretary, Miss Denise Despres, no later than 4:30 p.m., Thursday, 23 December 1976.

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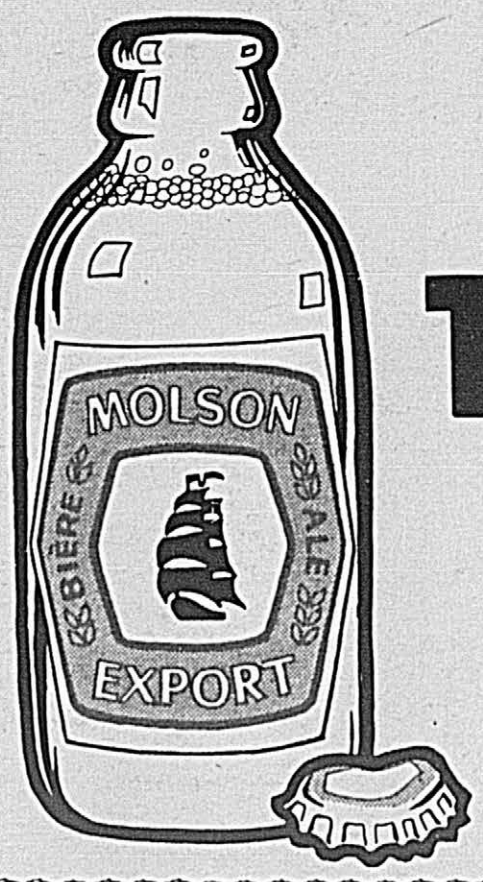
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